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Churchill Tells Toll by Robot Bombs; Russians Open Drive Toward Pinsk; Von Rundstedt Replaced in Normandy

Associated Press

Churchills Inspect Flying-Bomb Defenses

Prime Minister Winston Churchill (seated) lifts his binoculars when his daughter Mary (behind him) points out a flying bomb at which a defense battery is firing. Mrs. Churchill holds her ears. The Churchill family made an inspection tour of Southern England flying-bomb defenses.

Germans put up stiff fight at Caen and in Italy; Russians capture Kowel.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, commander of German forces in France and the West, has been replaced by Marshal Gunther von Kluge, Berlin announced today.

Cause of the change was ascribed to Marshal von Rundstedt's ill health. The real reason for a change that brings in Marshal von Kluge, who resigned from a Russian front command last March, is open to surmise.

One possibility would be the failure of Marshal von Rundstedt, a Wehrmacht leader of the traditional school, to agree with a younger Nazi commander of Marshal Rommel's type. Another possibility would be a prospective large-scale reorganization of German defense forces, as required by the disastrous German collapse on the Russian front.

Russian forces have launched a new thrust in the direction of Pinsk and Brest Litovsk and taken Kowel.

This is 150 miles below the Molodeczno and Smorgonie, where General Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army has pushed to within 45 miles of Wilno.

It is too soon to assume the Pinsk move to be a major offensive. It may be a feint to confuse the Germans who clearly are reorganizing their forces on the Eastern Front.

The Nazis were known to have assembled most of their panzer divisions in the Lwow region of South Poland in the expectation of the main Russian attack coming there. Instead of that, for two weeks the chief Red Army advance has been to the north where 250 miles have been covered in 13 days.

The Germans appear to have weakened their line in the center around the Pripet Marshes in order to meet this threat, evacuating Kowel, and now comes word via Sweden that Hitler has ordered all possible reserves to stem the Soviet advance.

This does not mean that Marshal Rommel and Marshal

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London bears brunt of fatalities — Damage heavy—Children are being evacuated.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—London has borne the brunt of the German robot plane assault. In the last three weeks the robots have killed 2,752 persons and injured more than 8,000, mostly in the British Capital. Extensive damage has been done to homes and buildings. Children are being evacuated from London as they were in 1940. Emergency bomb shelters are being put to use. An unstated number of American soldiers have been killed.

This first factual picture of the Nazi "doodlebug bomb blitz" was presented to the House of Commons by Prime Minister Churchill today in a statement which he described as "brutally frank."

The Prime Minister made no effort to minimize the seriousness of the robot planes as a terror weapon. However, he promised that the Allies would be able to meet the menace. He said they were doing "everything in human power, and we have never failed yet.

"London will never be conquered, will never fail; her renown triumphing over every ordeal, will long shine among men," Mr. Churchill added.

2,754 Robots Sent

The Prime Minister told the Commons that 2,754 of the robot craft had been sent against London and southern England in the last three weeks, at the rate of 100 to 150 a day, but that a substantial proportion had failed to reach their destination or had been destroyed.

Each robot carries 2,200 pounds of explosives.

By one of those strange twists of war, the hospitals and extensive ambulance services which were prepared for heavier second-front casualties than have materialized, are now being used for civilian casualties of Southern England, together with a proportion of Americans located in this area.

Figure of more than 8,000 for flying-bomb casualties doesn't take into account a very large number of casualties treated but not detained in hospital or who merely go home to recover from injuries or shock.

Casualties in Normandy

Total Allied casualties in the greatest amphibious operation of all time—namely the Allied landing in Normandy—were 40,000 in the first two weeks. The Americans lost 3,082 killed, 13,000 wounded, and 7,959 missing.

The robot casualties are still considerably under those which resulted from the air blitzes the Germans launched against London in 1940 and 1941.

Monthly casualties during the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

M'Cormack Platform Head; Matteotti Assailant Held; Argentina Faces 'Freeze'

The World's Day—July 6, 1944

Boston: Democrats Choosing Resolutions Group

Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, who is reported to have been chosen to head the Resolutions subcommittee that will write the Democratic Party platform, said today he will leave for Chicago next Thursday for important preconvention work.

Greater Boston sales of E bonds today reached $25,934,000, or the equivalent of the addition of 13 LSTs, invasion landing craft, at $2,000,000 each, to our forces, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee reported. [Page 2.]

Charged with removing contents of parcels in the mails, Russell A. McClain, a Negro, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary today by Judge Francis J. W. Ford in the U. S. District Court.

Applications for absentee ballots for the State Election Nov. 7 have been received from 21,000 Massachusetts' voters in the armed forces, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, announced today. It is estimated that 450,000 Bay State men and women are in the armed services.

Europe: Rossi Arrested in Anti-Fascist Purge

Cesare Rossi, Italian Fascist, has been arrested on charges that he conspired with Mussolini in plotting the slaying of Giacomo Matteotti, socialist member of the Italian Parliament, in 1924, the Federal Communications Commission reported quoting an announcement from "the Deputy High Commissioner for the Anti-Fascist Purge" in Italy.

German peasants and officials, numbering up to 40,000, are expected next week at Königsberg, East Prussia, from the Baltic countries, the Swedish newspaper Morgontidningen reported. Other reports said that 15,000 East Prussians have arrived in Austria, while numerous German engineers and technicians have already been evacuated to the Reich.

In Minsk, capital of White Russia, 120,000 persons were killed by the Germans, Tass news agency charged. No independent confirmation was reported.

Jacques Chevalier, Director of the Department of French labor in Germany under the Vichy Government, has been kidnapped from his home in Cerilly by a band of "terrorists," the Berlin Radio said.

A third exchange of Allied and German prisoners will take place July 28 at Barcelona, the Madrid newspaper Informaciones reported.

Twenty-five Fascist professors of the University of Rome have been suspended by the authorization of the head of the Allied Military Government in the Rome area, the British Radio said.

Italian armistice terms will be published if Ivanhoe Bonomi's Government accedes to an Allied suggestion. Allied governments have said that there is now no longer any need to preserve the secrecy of the provisions, which cannot be made public without consent of both sides.

Washington: Argentine Funds 'Freeze' Looms

An order freezing all Argentine funds in the United States, which would presumably end trade between the two countries, is in the Treasury's hands, ready for President Roosevelt's signature. Use of the order is understood to depend upon a report to the State Department now being given by Norman Armour, American Ambassador to Argentina. [Page 3.]

A large part of the plentiful 1944 crop of fruits and vegetables will go to waste unless needed manpower can be recruited, said Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission. He estimated 700,000 full-time workers or 1,400,000 part-time workers would be needed in the nation's canneries.

Individual War-Bond sales reached 63 per cent of their $6,000,000,000 quota while total sales in the $16,000,000,000 Fifth War Loan drive hit 94 per cent, due to corporations and other nonbanking investors subscribing 112 per cent of their quota, the Treasury announced.

Allied firepower in France and Italy is four times greater than the Nazis can bring to bear, Acting War Secretary Robert P. Patterson disclosed. [Page 11.]

Harry L. Hopkins has returned to his post at the White House as special assistant to President Roosevelt after a six-month illness. Mr. Hopkins is also chairman of the Munitions Assignment Board and a member of the War Mobilization Committee of the Office of War Mobilization.

On the seventh anniversary of Japan's attack on China, President Roosevelt in a telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek voiced the nation's appreciation of "China's example" to all the United Nations in resisting aggression. Secretary of State Cordell Hull pledged "our unfailing support" to China.

National: New Ocean Passenger Flight Mark Set

A new record in passenger transportation in the flight of a trans-Atlantic clipper from Africa to Natal, Brazil, with 51 passengers and 500 pounds of freight was announced by Panamerican Airways officials. The 42-ton flying boat carried six more passengers than had ever been transported in a single plane before, the company said.

How the United Nations would stabilize world currencies under a proposed fund now being considered at the United Nations Monetary Conference, in session at Bretton Woods, N. H., is analyzed on the Financial Page.

Serious Gaps Are Disclosed In Flow of Labor to Farms

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Something has happened almost overnight to New England's harassing farm labor problem. Between urgent appeals on the part of many farmers for labor on the one hand, and the hundreds of school boys and girls, and not a few vacationists, still waiting calls on the other hand—there's a wide and serious gap.

In Middlesex County, Massachusetts, the problem has become very acute. County Extension officials report they had to call 10 farmers in order to place one man. They called 30 farmers to try to place five college girls. They have 20 Camp Prescott boys waiting to be placed, besides dozens of high-school boys and girls seeking farm work. They even have several young married couples who wish to help out for a month at a time on any farm where they may be needed.

What's the trouble? Hundreds of patriotic youngsters signed up for farm work during their summer vacations. Some were called,

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.
Concord—Sunday.
Malden—Sunday.

Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

New Policy Paces Rubber Gathering

Curtailment by the U. S. Rubber Development Corporation of capital outlays on several phases of wild-rubber gathering in Brazil marks a significant shift of emphasis, Brazil from now on is to be responsible for providing development funds. The R. D. C. continues to maintain a staff of field technicians, aviation services, and importation of tappers' supplies at cost.

Today's article in the series on "Uncensored South America" supplies more details bearing on this major test of Good Neighbor relations. First Page, Second Section.

Dewey to Build Party Harmony Before Election

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 6—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's presidential campaign is going to present to the country a national program worked out between himself and all Republican Members of Congress, it became clear today.

With the arrival here next Monday of Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, G. O. P. leader in the House, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Senator Sinclair Weeks, also of Massachusetts, conferences to work out the full details of such a program will be held almost continuously for the next several weeks.

The purpose of these meetings with the Republican congressional membership is not only to develop domestic and foreign policies to implement the rather vague platform adopted at Chicago, but to guarantee its party support in Congress once it has been put forward by Governor Dewey in the campaign.

In making known these plans, Mr. Dewey slanted his first political part in the direction of his probable opponent in the election. He very strongly questioned the propriety of Mr. Roosevelt delivering his acceptance speech from a war zone.

A Cryptic Reply

He was asked to comment on a morning newspaper report that the President might address the Democratic National Convention from overseas, possibly from a beachhead on the coast of France. His cryptic reply was:

"I should think the American people will understand that pretty well without my assistance."

Then he paused, and after apparently finished with his comment, added: "Although I may find it desirable to say something if he does."

The Martin-Saltonstall-Weeks conference Monday is quite evidently only the beginning of a long series of political huddles to which the Governor attaches considerable value.

Without expanding on what he has in view, he did make it clear that he wants to be able to go before the country with a legislative

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U. S. to Greet De Gaulle With High Honors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—One of the year's most important diplomatic visits begins this afternoon as Gen. Charles de Gaulle arrives in Washington amid full military and civil honors.

Due to arrive at the Washington national airport at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the head of the French National Committee of Liberation will go directly to the White House where President Roosevelt and his entire Cabinet will be awaiting the French leader.

Before leaving the airport, however, General de Gaulle will be greeted by the highest United States Army, Navy, and Marine officers and will receive a salute of 17 guns.

Significantly, this salute is the one customarily given a general of de Gaulle's rank and is not the one reserved for visiting heads of state. The latter receive a salute of 21 guns. This fact emphasizes that

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Japan Changes Strategy; China Buffer Slows Allies

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There no longer can be any doubt about what Japan is intending in China. Its armies are well on the way to cutting out a great slab shaped like a giant piece of pie 900 miles around the rim from Shanghai down to Canton and 400 miles in from the edge to the point at Hengyang. It is adding this to the coastal strip it long has controlled to the north.

That this is the obvious purpose of the twin drives moving down from Hengyang and up from Canton is an admission of failure not only of the original Japanese plan of conquest, but also of the subsequent plan for the defense of the conquests on their outer periphery.

It is an admission that the campaign in Burma has been lost and that in a matter of time, as much time of course as can be gained by delaying tactics, Burma will fall into Allied hands and the Burma Road will be open.

It is an admission that Japan cannot hope to stop the great naval-air-amphibious battering ram which Admiral Chester W. Nimitz is driving through the island barriers of the Pacific straight for the China Coast.

Japan Not Yet Done

But besides being an admission of these failures, it is also a warning that in spite of them Japan is far from the end either of its wits or its resources. It is a poor alternative for the gaudier dreams once cherished by Nippon, but it represents a shrewd alternative which will require an answer. That answer is not yet in sight.

There is no need of exaggerating the implications of this new Japanese campaign. It is bad enough in its reasonable context. The discovery that Japan still can embark on an offensive of large dimensions in China has come as a shock to some observers. In their shock they have gone off the deep end, predicting that from it Japan will obtain an alternative to its now heavily endangered sea-borne supply line along the China Coast. Some have even gone so far as to forecast a final Japanese stand in China after the islands of Japan itself have been taken.

Plans Called Fantastic

The supply-line theory hardly stands up under analysis. To begin with, there is no railroad now between Hengyang and Canton—only the roadbed from which the Chinese long since took up the rails and moved them inland. It will take time to replace the rails and bridges and put the road back into operation. When it is, it will have to supply the troops which will defend it along its entire length. What is left over may be enough to relieve the garrison of Canton and the neighboring coast of complete dependence on waterborne supplies. But it hardly can be enough to free all Japanese armies even in the area to be enclosed by this movement from dependence on water.

The assumption that Japan is preparing for a last stand in China in the north covered by this new buffer area is even more fantastic. No modern armed force can survive if divorced from its industrial

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Police and Negro Relations Chief Issue in Boston Problem

By Bertram B. Johansson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Four main sources of racial aggravation in Boston were outlined briefly in yesterday's article on the Negro question, namely, the influx of "outsiders" onto Boston's relatively tranquil Negro scene; incidents involving alleged physical violence and brutality between police and Negroes; lack of employment opportunities, and lack of housing, coupled with segregation. It was mentioned that the two latter areas of grievance were the more fundamental, but currently less eruptive.

The most serious and immediate source of Negro racial tension in Boston today is the belief expressed in many Negro quarters that some policemen have been unnecessarily brutal in the handling of guilty and innocent Negroes. Whether such has actually been the case the courts will decide, but the general inclination of many Negroes is to believe this to be true, and the fact that they believe it is obviously in itself a serious matter.

No Negroes Killed

Leaders of Negro thought are anxious, however, to stress that they know the Police Department as a whole is friendly and well-intentioned toward the Negro. But they suggest that there is room for improvement in law-enforcement methods, and that obviously there are some policemen on the force whose attitude toward the Negro population is either antagonistic or fearful, or both. It is advocated that such officers, who, Negroes claim, have already vented their latent antagonism and fear in physical violence, could be weeded out of certain police divisions, or, better yet, that officers of this type be prevented from being assigned to divisions in Negro sections of the city.

It is to the credit of the Boston police that in the years 1935-40, no Negroes were killed in the course of law enforcement in this city, according to figures compiled by national writers on the Negro question, although there were 8 white casualties of this type at the hands of Boston police during the same period. This compares with Detroit, where police weapons in the same period killed 28 Negroes and 25 Whites. No cumulative figures on lesser types of violence are available.

Currently, there are 15 Negro policemen and women on the Boston police force, or an approximate representation of one for every 1,666 Boston Negroes. White policemen, now totaling over 1,950 men and women, average about one to every 398 white persons in Boston's 1940 census population of 770,816.

One type of incident that is fast establishing a familiar pattern in

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

'Heat' Put on OPA In Quest for Fans

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 6 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration reports that the heat has been put on its local office.

Funds for six electric fans were approved by OPA, and Charles Morphew, secretary, set out to buy them. He came back hot—and empty-handed.

He had found six fans, he said, but the dealer wanted far above the ceiling price. Even when he found that Mr. Morphew was from the OPA, he still wanted more than the ceiling price, saying he had paid more than that for them.

The dealer keeps his fans; the OPA keeps warm.

Romania's 'Useful Jews' Spared Under Regime of Antonescu

Edmund Stevens is one of the first non-Axis civilians to set foot on Romanian soil since the outbreak of the European war. With several other American and British correspondents, Mr. Stevens arrived in Eastern Romania with the vanguard of the Red Army. His findings are told in two articles, of which this is the second. The first appeared yesterday.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOTOSANI, Romania, July 6—While the burden of persecution fell mainly on the Jewish poor, rich Romanian Jews managed to retain a large measure of their wealth under the Axis and even some political influence.

They achieved this in typical Romanian fashion by bribing Government officials both locally and nationally and by going out of their way to show their "loyalty" to the Antonescu regime.

Thus the Jewish community of Botosani contributed 4,000,000,000 lei to Premier Ion Antonescu's war chest. At the same time the Romanian Government discovered early in the application of anti-Semitic legislation that to eliminate the Jews altogether from the country's economic life at this juncture was to invite chaos as there weren't enough qualified non-Jews to replace them.

This discovery was one of the reasons for suppression of the extremist Iron Guard which back in the fall of 1940 when its anti-Semitic terrorists were given free hand caused a severe economic crisis.

Comparative Immunity

It was said at the time that the Germans themselves who were interested in extracting the utmost economic benefit from Romania for their war machine demanded that

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Germans Reduced To Watered Ink

MADRID, July 6 (AP) — Manufacture of liquid ink has been discontinued in Germany for the duration of the war to save bottles and shipping space, according to announcements in German newspapers received here. The papers contain advertisements of "ink tablets" to be dissolved in water as a substitute.

Havoc of Robot Bombs Told In Much-Censored Account

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Sections of the world's largest city have been affected by robot raiders which explode with terrific impact, damaging buildings and shattering windows for blocks around. (27 words were censored at the start of this dispatch.)

Hitler's latest infernal machine is bringing the ancient city of London under direct attack from the ground for the first time in modern war.

(16 words censored) number of these pilotless craft with their tails spitting fire and their noses crammed with 2,200 pounds of high explosives have landed in London since the unique assault began.

Many more missed their marks and countless others have been shot down by vigilant fighter pilots and antiaircraft gunners stationed across Southern England. Still there was no doubt the Nazis were aiming for the heart of the Empire (12 words censored.)

(40 words censored.) Schools, hospitals, and churches have been blasted with fatalities. While the hundreds of casualties have been mostly civilian, there have been a number of servicemen and women — including Americans — killed and injured. Some of these were stationed in London and others elsewhere.

(25 words censored.) American soldiers were killed and hurt when bombs fell on a club. One bomb landed on a building housing Waafs (British Wacs) and several of them were killed. Another barely missed quarters occupied by American WAC personnel.

One landed in the middle of a square, blowing out windows and frames of the buildings facing the square.

The concussion was so great that leaves were stripped from many trees in the once shady square, spreading them over the ground more thickly than in autumn.

In some instances bombs have wrecked crowded busses moving along streets—killing and injuring their occupants. (28 words censored.)

Theaters and movie houses throughout the city remain open but the sell-out crowds have disappeared. You can get a seat anytime now.

U. S. Winged Bombs Strike Reich Cities, German Radio Says

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—The German Radio said today that American planes had released "winged bombs" in the shape of small gliders, in attacks on Cologne and Hamburg in recent weeks.

This weapon is different from the robot bombs with which the Nazis have been attacking London and Southern England, the enemy radio said.

American air sources in London declined to comment on the report.

May U. S. Pay Roll Adds 8,978 Workers

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—An 8,978 increase during May in the number of paid Federal employees in the continental United States was reported yesterday by the Civil Service Commission.

It was the fifth consecutive monthly increase and brought the total to 2,862,449. In June of last year, Federal employment reached a record peak of 3,002,453.

Social Progress Group Listens to Party Leaders

By Donald Messenger

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 6—Members of the Institute for Social Progress, now in session on the Wellesley College campus, together with a large number of visitors, saw the book of pre-campaign politics opened before them last night in Alumnae Hall, by prominent representatives of the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist parties. What they heard is today the basis for discussions at the Institute.

Norman Thomas, perennial Socialist Presidential candidate, won the most applause with his emphasis upon the postwar need of "democratic planning to utilize, for the conquest of poverty, the machinery which has worked such miracles for production in war." This, he insisted, would not mean a totalitarian state, but merely democratic controls. It would imply, he added, socialization of "the commanding heights of our economic order" but by no means of everything.

Mr. Thomas asserted that the programs offered by former Representative Joseph E. Casey, representing the New Deal, and by Senator Harold F. Burton, presenting the Republican viewpoint, had very much in common. Both, he said, put "free enterprise" ahead of everything else, but in his opinion, "free enterprise" could only return in a new form.

'Fair Deal' Wanted

Senator Burton stressed the statement that Republicans wanted to install a "Fair Deal" rather than a "New Deal," a fair deal for all.

In another lecture, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn predicted that the old concept of a world in which man is at the mercy of the "play of forces" will soon be seen to be dead, and man will realize that in his thinking a new world has been born, a world of control by intelligence and spiritual power.

Darwin, Marx and Freud, in their different spheres of special interest, he said, represent the tendency of the passing era to view man as a mere pawn, acted upon by forces beyond his control, both within and without his own nature. But in the new era now dawning, partly through the experience of war, men will attempt to take charge of themselves, through spiritual power, instead of accepting the control of forces which they have felt were irresistible in the era now ending.

Dr. Meiklejohn added that the government in Washington is also beginning to shake itself loose from acceptance of the play of a mass of conflicting forces. He hoped that in due time it would seek the control of intelligence directed by spiritual power.

Among other speakers at Wellesley was Waverly Root, newspaper columnist and radio commentator, who served for 13 years in Europe as a foreign correspondent. He left France after the armistice, having made his last broadcast from that country on June 17 in Bordeaux, during an air raid. He told the Institute that in his opinion the only possible way to guard against future wars is to set up an international government.

To do this, he said, four things must certainly be done. First, an international bill of rights must be established. Second, economic barriers between different countries must be eliminated. Third, national armies must be replaced by an international police force. Fourth, the international government must represent a union of peoples, not simply of governments—that is, some of its delegates must be elected by popular vote.

Herman Finer, member of the International Labor Office staff said: "World security is essential, because you cannot bank on economic prosperity unless you are perfectly certain of a long period of unbroken peace."

"There is urgent need," he continued, "for some machinery for assisting the undeveloped countries like China, India, the Balkans, Latin America, and now the devastated countries of Europe, too, with long-term capital, and the loan of expert skill. The resources of the world are infinitely more than those which people in the well-developed countries, believe exist."

At a session of the School of Community Affairs, its director, Dr. Margaret Mead, spoke of what she called the "negative pride" which is evident in many American communities. Many people, she said, are proud because they are not "foreign," because they are not old, or not "from across the railroad tracks." When others from the "not" groups rise to the same plane as those inbued with this negative pride, Dr. Mead continued, they resent it, and clashes often occur. One solution suggested was the planned cultivation of pride based on more solid, constructive foundations.

Tonight, at 8:15 o'clock in Pendleton Hall, Herbert J. Gezork, Assistant Professor of Biblical History at Wellesley College, who has had many years of close contact with German young people, will lecture on the subject, "What Hope for Germany's Youth." The lecture is open to the public.

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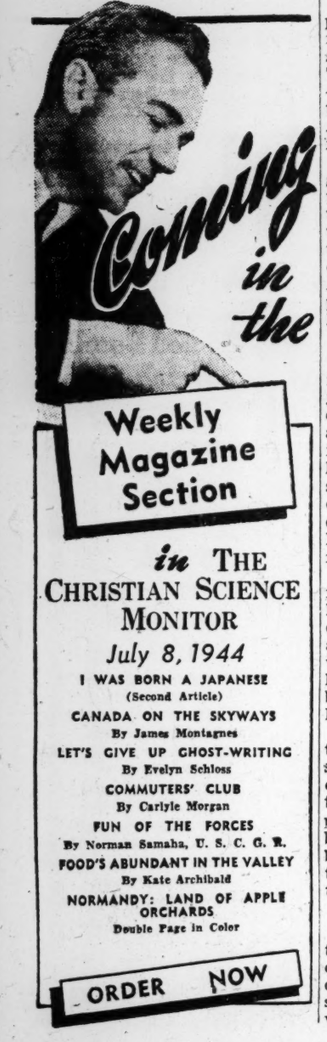
Baldwin
TODAY'S GREAT PIANO

176 BOYLSTON ST.
Hancock 2252

JOSE ITURBI, the great pianist-conductor, says:
"Has no superior in action, tone and responsiveness."

CHOOSE YOUR PIANO AS THE ARTISTS DO



State Council Of C. I. O. To Meet Saturday

Taking for its keynote, "Win the war, win the peace, and jobs for all," the Massachusetts State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations will hold its seventh annual convention in Boston Saturday and Sunday.

A number of national leaders in the C. I. O. plan to come to Boston to address the 800 delegates, representing an estimated membership of 200,000. The visitors include Sidney Hillman of New York, who initiated and heads the C. I. O. Committee for Political Action; Emil Rieve of New York, President of the Textile Workers' Union; David J. McDonald of Pittsburgh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Steelworkers' Union; Albert J. Fitzgerald of New York, President of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; R. J. Thomas of Detroit, President of the Automobile Workers, and Allan S. Haywood of Washington, Director of Organization for the C. I. O.

McCormack Expected

Representative John W. McCormack of Boston, Democratic House leader at Washington, is also expected, together with Mayor Tobin and P. Eugene Casey of Milford, a candidate for Congress in the Third District. The convention will be held at the Hotel Statler.

Re-election of Joseph A. Salerno of Boston as President of the State C. I. O. is anticipated. Mr. Salerno is regional representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. He is guiding the New England campaign of the Committee for Political Action as its Regional Director.

The new political drive of the C. I. O. will be stressed. Besides concentrating on the re-election of President Roosevelt, the C. I. O. is participating in some of the Congressional elections.

Among the resolutions is one asking that Philip Murray, National President of the C. I. O., be given a seat at the peace conference as a representative of American labor.

Committee Heads

For the first time the convention will have an international affairs committee. Its chairman will be John Chupka of the textile workers, Worcester. Committee officers named at a conference here yesterday afternoon include:

Resolutions: Chairman, Mariano Bishop, textile workers, Fall River; Secretary, Earl Riley, electrical workers, Lynn.

Political Action: Chairman, Joseph Piasecni, clothing workers, Boston; Secretary, William Gilbert, furniture workers, Boston.

Organization: Chairman, Martin J. Walsh, steelworkers, Hingham; Secretary, Richard Linsley, electrical workers, Boston.

Legislation: Chairman, Antonio England, textile workers, New Bedford; Secretary, Guy Campobosso, clothing workers, Boston.

Constitution: Chairman, Harvey McIntyre, electrical workers, Springfield; Secretary, Jack Hurvich, steelworkers, Boston.

War Activities Chairman, Jack Prager, clothing workers, Boston; Secretary, James Kennedy, textile workers, New Bedford.

Serious Gaps Are Disclosed In Flow of Labor to Farms

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but many others are now becoming a bit impatient—and not a little puzzled when they read in the papers that some farmers are asking for Nazi prisoner labor.

Skilled Occupation

Fact is, although many seem to be unaware of it, agriculture is a highly skilled occupation. Not everyone is suited to become a farmer. Many boys have found this out when they attempted some of the thousand and one jobs on a farm. And many a farmer has become rather "fed up" with boys. If they could hire good adults their problem would be solved, they feel. But, not even all adults take readily to farm work, however enthusiastic they may be.

As for the war prisoners, this program is not too satisfactory, for these men can't be sent out singly or even by two's and three's. The Army sets a minimum of eight—and with armed guards. Besides the transportation to and from the Army camps, there's also the great responsibility involved.

When it comes to the boys and girls who have been eager to do their bit on the home front soil, the farmers have come to realize that, while some may prove extremely valuable for certain types of work, they are still youngsters. And, as such, they just aren't physically capable of handling the heavier types of work.

Experience Needed

Furthermore, considerable skill is required for many of the farm jobs. And this comes largely from experience, although some have acquired much knowledge through intensive schooling. Authorities have recognized this, and are strongly urging the establishment of more schools and more short courses where the youngsters at least can learn something of the fundamentals of farming.

Then again, there's a wide difference in farmers. Some have a knack of getting along with boys; can get them to do most anything; and find that, by working along with them and encouraging them here and there, they work out better than some adults they've had.

This takes a lot of patience—and time. And, today, with farm labor shortages so serious, most farmers just haven't the time, even though they may have plenty of patience. They accomplish more by going ahead by themselves than by slowing up things while they train the boys. More argument for the schooling.

Two Solutions

There seem to be only two solutions. One is technical training of youngsters in agriculture; the other, the availability of mature, skilled farmers. Some of those who recently arrived in New England from Newfoundland are reported to be working out very well.

However, if New England boys and girls had the opportunity of starting in on the farm at, say, the age of 12, and working alongside a skilled farm foreman who understands youngsters and how to get the most out of their labors without overtiring them, many a farm labor problem would be solved, it is felt.

It's the unskilled workers who upset farm life. This is especially true on dairy and poultry farms, where an inexperienced worker can do more harm in a short time than an experienced person can undo in weeks. Some folks naturally get along well with cows. And hens take to others. On the other hand, there are those, according to the farmers, who in no time "have the hens in stitches" and "the cows giving sour cream!"

Where Youngsters Fit

When it comes to vegetable and fruit farms, youngsters frequently prove a better proposition than adults. Their nimble fingers accomplish wonders when it comes to sorting fruit or bunching vegetables. Yet when it comes to outdoor field work, these youngsters need adult supervision of an understanding sort. The farmer who understands boys, and knows what a relief it is to knock off work for 10 or 15 minutes while everyone gathers in the shade of a big tree, gets the most out of his satisfied workers.

Modern farm methods, too, have to a large extent, eliminated many of the unskilled operations. Weeds used to be a big problem, and anyone smart enough to distinguish between weeds and vegetable seedlings was a help in pulling weeds. But, farmers today are coming to realize that best results come from not permitting weeds to start. There's not the weeding to be done there used to be, according to best authorities.

Then, too, modern vegetable washing machinery, with conveyor belts and modern packing facilities have greatly reduced the need for unskilled labor.

Of course, much of the heavier work just can't be done away with. And that's where adult manpower is needed.

New England farms today, according to one authority, present "plenty of warp. All they need is the woof."

That, apparently, would fill the gap.

Son Joins; Other Missing

LAWRENCE, Mass, July 6 (AP)—Shortly after Samuel Issenberg accompanied his son, Joseph, to Boston today where the latter was to enlist in the Army Air Force, he received notification that another son, Milton, was missing in action.

By Day They're Workers; By Night, Actors

Two Leading Players in Watertown Arsenal Amateur Group

Mrs. Natalie Farrell is shown at her daily job working on safety glasses for employees of Watertown Arsenal. She has a leading role in the Arsenal Players' comedy, "Willie's Big Job," playing opposite Henry Ectman, who is also author and director of the production. Mr. Ectman is a machinist during his daylight hours. The Players are favorites at military installations in this area.

Watertown Arsenal Troupers Make Guns and Give Out Cheer

Not content with turning out record numbers of guns and other war material during the day, a group of workers at Watertown Arsenal are spending their evenings putting on plays for military camps and hospitals in New England.

They travel by truck and boat, by jeep and staff car, in all kinds of weather, to get where the boys are waiting to be entertained. They put up with makeshift equipment without a complaint. They never turn down a request for a show. Sometimes they find there is no stage, but they just go on and do the best they can, and with the first hearty laugh out of their audience they are convinced anew that it is all worthwhile.

Miss Evelyn Jackson, a typist in the Procurement Division at Watertown, is business manager for the troupe. It is her job to make the dates, arrange transportation, and then take care of the myriad tasks which no one likes but someone must do in an undertaking of this sort. She says she has had countless appreciative letters from the camps. "It's a lot of hard work, but it's the most gratifying thing we ever did," she declares.

First Laugh Helps

Their first show was given about a year ago at Lovell General Hospital, Fort Devens, at about the time the first wounded men were returning from the North African campaign. "We weren't sure how they'd like us," Miss Jackson told us today, "and we were kind of scared, but after the first laugh, it was all right. They have asked for us again and again and we go to Fort Devens on the average of once every six weeks."

The present show is a three-act comedy written and directed by Henry Ectman, a lathe operator at Watertown. It is called "Willie's Big Job," and has a cast of 12. Mr. Ectman also plays the male lead, while the feminine lead is acted by Natalie Farrell, an inspector in the safety office of the Arsenal. The group gave a single performance for the Arsenal employees and the public last March in the Peabody Playhouse. This is the second play they have produced, the first one being another comedy called "The Family Upstairs." The boys at the camps, they say, like to watch plays about family life.

The group gives about six shows a month.

Always Pinch-hitters

They have never had to cancel a performance, although the draft and the change of shifts at the Arsenal, as well as other elements of the unexpected, have sometimes bereft the group of an actor at the last moment. But there has always been someone to pinch-hit, Miss Jackson says.

Although the actors do not get time off for rehearsals or for shows, they are enthusiastic about the project and there is no absenteeism at rehearsals or performances. Once they had an actor who was on the "graveyard" shift from midnight to 8 a. m., but they met that problem by putting on their shows a bit earlier and then rushing back to town so that he could reach the arsenal in time. At the moment, the entire cast is on the day shift.

"They're a swell gang," Miss Jackson says, "and they've gone through some pretty rugged experiences together. Like, for instance, the time we visited one of the lonely antiaircraft outposts on the Cape and found we had to play on a stage with a big coal stove in the middle. The kids didn't bat an eyelash but just went on with the play—and honestly, it seemed to make it just that much funnier."

The cast, beside the principals, includes: Helen Largo, Joe Mucci, Leo Zoll, Frances Frost, Robert Pettigrew, Alice Kearney, Patricia Murphy, Joe Ryan, Beatrice Paipert, and Al Colella.

Religious Vacation Schools Plan for Six-Weeks Session

Beginning Monday city children throughout Greater Boston will have an opportunity to attend religious vacation schools. For the first time the City Missionary Society of Boston and the Andover-Newton Theological Seminary are co-operating to help provide a six-week program of religious education in a number of Congregational Churches and in one inter-denominational center. The program will be divided into two periods, July 10-13 and August 7-24.

Among the teachers will be 11 young women who are studying religious education at Andover-Newton. Three of them are public school teachers and the others have either just graduated from college or will be seniors next year. In addition to expanding the City Missionary Society's service to city children, the summer program will give these young women an opportunity to prove their teaching ability and to see what line of religious instruction they would like to pursue.

The girls are earnest and most enthusiastic, according to Miss Lillian B. Moeschler, trained supervisor of the vacation church schools, who has been giving them an intensive course in leadership. Miss Moeschler, who has had 17 years' experience in the field in Rochester, N. Y., will become Supervisor of Weekday Church Schools in Boston for the Massachusetts Council of Churches in September.

As part of their training, the girls spent the Fourth of July week end observing the work with city boys and girls at the Missionary Society's fresh-air camps near Meredith, N. H.

Instruction at these summer sessions, which will be held from 9:30 to noon, Mondays through Fridays, will include stories of the lives, teaching, and customs of the men and women who have played important roles in Biblical history. During "creative activities" periods they will make models of Palestinian villages and take part in music and other recreation.

The aim is to give the boys and girls a sure basis for appreciation and tolerance of other people and a guide for putting into daily practice the qualities of living exemplified by the Master Christian.

The churches which will be open for the program in July are the Union Congregational Church of Boston, Boylston and Central Congregational Churches of Jamaica Plain, Central in Chelsea, First Church in Charlestown, Pilgrim in Dorchester, Allston Congregational, Highland and Eliot in Roxbury, First Church in Hyde Park, and the Episcopal Emmanuel Church in Hyde Park. The last-named is an inter-denominational center under the joint auspices of the Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal, and Baptist Churches and the Y. M. C. A.

In August the program will be carried on in the Congregational and Community Churches of Neponset, Philips Congregational in South Boston, Prospect and Pilgrim Churches in Cambridge, and First Church, Somerville.

The 11 young women who will assist the city missionaries and church members in putting on the program are Juanita Rector, Youngstown, Ohio; Virginia Libby, West Springfield, Mass.; Arlene Lynde, Lowell; Marilyn Lewis, Andover; Virginia Ruth Towns, Manchester, N. H.; Lorna MacGray, Needham; Elizabeth MacDonald, Lowell; Mary Ruth Whitmore, Holyoke; Margaret Stoddard, Elizabeth, N. J., Barbara Lounsberry, Newtonville; Christina Morrison, West Barnet, Vt. They are all living at Chase House on the Andover-Newton campus.

Boston Sergeant Honored

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 6 (AP)—Col. A. W. Snyder, commanding officer of the Army Air Forces Redistribution Station No. 1, decorated Tech. Sergeant James J. Cleary, Jr., of Boston, Mass., here yesterday. Sergeant Cleary was a gunner with the Fifth Air Force in the Southwest Pacific. He is awaiting new assignment at the A. A. F. station.

Army and Navy Personnel Buy Heavy in Bonds

Army and Navy personnel living in Massachusetts have invested more than $8,000,000 of their government pay in the Fifth War Loan, the State War Finance Committee announced today.

In a statement that Massachusetts members of the armed forces have purchased up to date $8,021,000 in war bonds, the State committee emphasized that this is an incomplete return and that it includes service purchases of Bay Staters overseas as well. The end of the drive may show close to $10,000,000 in service purchases, the committee said.

The Committee pointed out that because of the unavoidable delay in reporting of E bond purchases, all sales made during July will be counted in the Fifth Loan total. With the E bond tabulation period 55 per cent completed, the Committee reported that the total State sales of E bonds in Massachusetts was $40,900,000, which left 63.5 per cent of the quota still to be raised.

Overall Massachusetts sales of all types of war securities was well within striking distance of the $828,000,000 goal, the Committee reporting subscriptions of $700,900,000, or 84.6 per cent of the quota.

Greater Boston purchases of E bonds totaled $25,934,000, or the equivalent of 13 LSTs.

Today, tomorrow, and Saturday, bond buyers may still take advantage of the opportunity to ride in an amphibious "duck," Army land and water vehicle. Trips start from the Charles River Esplanade near the Hatch Memorial Shell between the hours of 2:30 to 5:30 p. m., and from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m.

Today is War Bond Day in the RKO and M and P theaters in Greater Boston. By the purchase of a war bond at the box office of any of the theaters, the management will provide a free ticket for the show.

The all-service show, "Direct Hit," tonight will play in Lawrence, tomorrow in Gloucester, and in Newton on Saturday night.

Boston Stage Door Canteen also announced that on the Fourth of July Mrs. Peggy Flanagan, of Brookline, entertainment committee co-chairman, was presented a Treasury citation in recognition of outstanding service on the home front. Representative John W. McCormack made the award.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "The Tree of Life" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Saturday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will talk on "Spanish Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. Miss Eleanor Randall will speak on "French Paintings." Both are free to the public.

Eleanor Davis, contralto, and Hazel Hallett, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Sunday

Gordon Dilworth, baritone, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

"English Paintings" is the subject of a talk to be delivered by Miss Eleanor Randall in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at 4 p. m. Mrs. Mary Sawyard will speak on "Exploring the Museum." Both are free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 5.

Capt. Wilbur H. Towle

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 6 (AP)—Capt. Wilbur H. Towle, retired Army officer, who passed on here yesterday, was a state liquor commission chairman, and former state police chief. Captain Towle submitted his resignation as commission chairman only a few days ago to Gov. Sumner Sewall, who had taken no action on it.

A native of Enfield, he enlisted in the Army at 16, serving 30 years, part of the time under Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines. Upon his retirement from military life in 1931, he became supervisor of state motor vehicles. He was appointed police chief by Gov. Louis J. Brann. Prior to becoming liquor commission chairman, he served as state tire rationing director for a brief period.

Police-Negro Relations Issue in Boston Problem

Continued from Page 1

Boston is that of the at-first-innocent bystander who, because of unfeigned sympathy with a police prisoner, becomes involved in the conflict of the arrest.

A bystander, for example, on seeing a scuffle between a policeman and a Negro, steps in to object verbally to the policeman's treatment of his prisoner-to-be. The patrolman, feeling the bystander is interfering, talks back. The exchange of language descends to the stage of physical blows, and occasionally the first prisoner escapes and the original bystander is arrested. The difficulty in most of these cases is in distinguishing just who provoked actual physical combat or who was protecting himself first.

Case of Ragland

A case in point is that of Abraham Ragland, who claims that on May 9 he saw a police officer using unnecessary roughness on a Negro serviceman in the vicinity of Northampton and Washington Streets. On interceding verbally, he claimed in court, he was beaten, had to protect himself, and was arrested. Police testified in court that he entered the affray physically and injured two officers.

Mr. Ragland, who was charged by police with two assault and battery counts and with attempting to commit the crime of rescue, testified in court that later, while in the police wagon, an officer allegedly pulled up his pant legs and beat him in the legs until he was hardly able to stand.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Ragland was found guilty on all three police charges, the knowledge of his claims of police brutality has circulated in the Negro community, and not with any useful or healthy consequences.

Elijah Adlow, Associate Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, in commenting on this case, spoke of the incident as one which had developed into a serious issue simply because someone had resented a statement made by a Negro serviceman.

Called Unfortunate

"The whole situation," Judge Adlow said, "is an unfortunate one, and it is a thing that shows more than anything else that cool, calm, collected police officers are necessary in these neighborhoods. I can understand the predicament of the police, but still, you need as bright a man as you can get to handle the situation because good sense will do more than a million clubs."

Another case at point is an incident which occurred in the Columbus and Massachusetts Avenue section three weeks ago. Elliot Platt, a Negro who had become angered over a white man's striking a colored woman while in a local tavern, claims that a Boston patrolman was unnecessarily brutal while arresting him, and that both the arrest and the alleged brutality were forced without provocation.

Negro witnesses, testifying last week at a preliminary hearing of three complaints of assault and battery entered against the patrolman, alleged they had seen a patrolman hit the Negro's head against the sidewalk surface several times. Court testimony has it that the officer's night stick was broken over the Negro's head and shoulder, but police has asserted the club may have been defective. The Negro himself claims to have been kicked in the face and head by an officer while in the patrol wagon.

Police, who had first entered a drunkenness charge against the Negro (the Negro said he was not intoxicated), later entered a complaint of assault and battery, after Negro counsel had entered the three assault complaints.

At a Municipal Court hearing, Special Judge Elias Shamon granted two of the Negro's assault charges, and the police complaint. The case is now scheduled for hearing in the Municipal Court on July 14, and here again, the court will decide on the validity of police and Negro complaints.

Sidelight Developed

A sidelight in this case has developed which indicates how concerned portions of the Negro Community can become over such incidents. One of the witnesses, Emory Hollaway, a Negro barber who testified in favor of Mr. Platt, was able to raise $250 within 48 hours to provide for legal counsel for the Negro. Spontaneous and solicited contributions, ranging from 50 cents up to $20, were made by interested white and Negro citizens. William H. Lewis, Jr., son of the noted Boston lawyer, was engaged.

There have been other incidents which have been interpreted by some Negroes in a more or less inflammatory manner. About a month ago a Negro was shot and killed in a Columbus Avenue tavern. A white bartender has been indicted by the Grand Jury on charges of manslaughter in this case, though no date for trial has yet been set. Shortly after the incident, police assert, several white persons were allegedly stopped and threatened by Negroes, some of them soldiers, who were roaming the streets. Fortunately, nothing untoward developed.

This week the Boston chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is absorbed in the case of a Boston police officer who was charged with the rape of a Negro woman. When the Police Department learned of the charges, the patrolman was immediately suspended, and the N. A. A. C. P., in a letter to Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, praised the Department's quick action.

Found "No Bill"

But last Friday, the N. A. A. C. P., and other interested civic agencies, were taken aback with surprise when a Grand Jury handed down a finding of no bill in the case. It had been thought that here was an open and shut case. Meanwhile, it has been announced that the patrolman will stand trial soon before a police court.

In Cambridge, on the other hand, a Negro seaman, held on a similar charge, but less serious in its details, was sentenced last week to 10 years of imprisonment.

Negroes are confused at what appears to them to be an inconsistency of justice.

The problem returns to the question: What can be done about these seeming grievances that will have a cleansing, positive effect and that will restore Negro confidence in the entire police force?

A five-point program of training for policemen was advocated yesterday by the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts, and was published in yesterday's edition of The Christian Science Monitor. In addition, the placing of more Negro policemen on the force so that Negro representation might be more nearly commensurate with the population, has been advocated in some quarters. It has been suggested that if a Negro patrolman were able to accompany other officers on any disturbance calls in Negro districts, a degree of confidence may be restored. Attention has been called to the fact that the majority of the disturbances occur in areas where taverns are more numerous. More alert or heavier patrols, and in particular, specially-trained riot squads, have been suggested for such areas to nip potential conflicts in the bud.

(This is the second of two articles on the Negro question in Boston, written after an opinion survey in police and Negro circles. The first appeared in yesterday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor.)

First Naval District Announces Casualties in Patrol Blimp Crash

Three more bodies have been recovered and one crew member is still listed as missing, First Naval District Headquarters announced today in revealing the identity of the personnel aboard the Navy patrol blimp which crashed into the sea off Mount Desert Rock, Maine, on Sunday night, July 2.

The lighter-than-air craft, which was on a routine patrol mission from the U. S. Naval Air Station at South Weymouth, Mass., was identified as the K-14, a 250-foot nonrigid patrol airship.

All next of kin have been notified, and the revised casualty list indicates that among the 10 men aboard the blimp at the time of the crash, five were killed and their bodies recovered. One is missing, and four are survivors. The killed are one officer and four enlisted men.

These five are: Lieut. Charles W. Cluber, U. S. N. R., pilot of the airship, of Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Edward J. Drzewiecki, airship rigger 2/2, U. S. N. R., of Buffalo, N. Y.; John V. Oldar, aviation machinist's mate 2/c, U. S. N., of Phoenixville, Pa.; Walter P. Ozesky, aviation electrician's mate 3/c, U. S. N. R., of Library, Pa.; John B. Powles, aviation radioman 2/c, U. S. N., of Hagerstown, Md.

The missing member of the crew is William H. Munro, aviation radioman 3/c, U. S. N. R., of North Andover, Mass.

Three officers and one enlisted man escaped from the wreckage and were picked up by surface craft a short while later and treated for contusions and shock. They are: Ensign Carl M. Levine, U. S. N. R., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ensign William J. McDonnell, U. S. N. R., of South Braintree, Mass.; Ensign Ernest A. Sharp, U. S. N. R., of North Abington, Mass.; and Chesley M. Johnson, Jr., aviation machinist's mate 2/c, U. S. N. R., of Santa Ana, Calif.

Baldwin Chosen to Head U. S. War Fund Committee

Francis T. Baldwin of the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, Inc., will head the Public Relations Committee for the 1944-45 National War Fund in Massachusetts, it was announced today by William V. M. Fawcett, General Campaign Manager.

Mr. Baldwin has had previous experience on the War Fund organization, having served as Publicity Committee Chairman of the Greater Boston Fund in 1942 and 1943.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather tonight and Friday. Moderate temperatures tonight. Somewhat warmer Friday. Gentle winds tonight becoming moderate on Friday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy in north portion and fair in south portion tonight with little change in temperature. Friday partly cloudy and not quite so warm with scattered light showers in north portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair weather tonight and Friday. Little change in temperature tonight. Somewhat warmer Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:23 p. m.; height 11.3 feet. Friday, 12:59 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.

U. S. Is Ready To Tie Up Cash Of Argentina

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—The Treasury Department has on hand and ready for President Roosevelt's signature an order freezing all Argentine funds in the United States. Such an order presumably would end trade between the two countries.

This order has been prepared for some time and it is believed here that its use will depend upon the report now being given the State Department by Norman Armour, United States Ambassador to Argentina.

The Treasury Department is known to have been demanding for some months that the United States sever economic relations with Argentina, but the opposition of a small but powerful group within the State Department has prevented it. Apparently President Roosevelt has sided with the State Department up to this moment.

The existence of this readied order indicates, however, that the United States is not bluffing when it expresses annoyance over the open and studied anti-Democratic trend of the present Argentine Government. The Allies have put up with so many veiled and unveiled insults and hindrances from Buenos Aires that some persons were inclined to believe that they would never take any counteraction. The freezing order would imply differently.

It is also to be supposed that any such drastic American move against Argentina would be matched by parallel British action in view of the tacit Anglo-American agreement that in Latin American affairs the United States shall have the power to determine the broad general policy.

Although Secretary of State Cordell Hull has given no inkling of what Mr. Armour has told him, he has given the Argentine people two clear warnings.

The first was when he refused to deny a report that America had suggested joint Anglo-American economic sanctions against Argentina.

The second was his announcement that the State Department had joined with other departments—certainly the War Department—in studying the advisability of recalling United States Army officers now helping train the Argentine air force.

The history of the present Treasury order, containing the freezing provisions, is an interesting one. It was drawn up during the early days of the present Revolutionary Government this winter. The order was to have gone into effect at noon of this particular day, but at 10 o'clock in the morning word was received in Washington that Buenos Aires had broken relations with the Axis and the order was never executed.

It is not known if Argentina had advance notice of America's plans and if these were instrumental in forcing the break with the Axis.

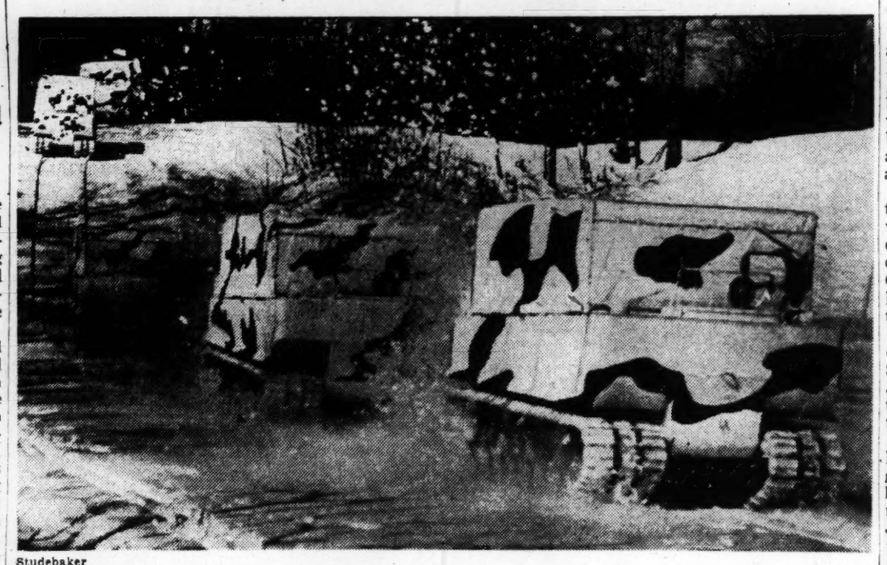
Although the order was not used at that time, it was laid away in the Treasury Department where it would be ready for just such a crisis in American-Argentina relations as has now arisen.

For still more background on the whole question of economic sanctions against Argentina it is necessary to go back to last fall. For several years the Treasury Department has been broaching the possibility of such action to the State Department. It is reported on the most reliable authority, however, that each time the question arose it was forcibly combatted by a strong group within the State Department led by Assistant Secretaries Adolf A. Berle and Breckenridge Long.

Last October, when Secretary Hull was in Moscow the question arose with particular force and the Treasury Department asked the State Department to query Secretary Hull on his views in the light of the latest developments. This was done, but Treasury Department officials declared that the Berle communication to Secretary Hull was so framed that only a negative answer was possible.

After Secretary Hull's return from Moscow, he was given a full explanation of the matter by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and the Treasury men came away from the conference convinced that Secretary Hull had not been receiving complete data on the Argentina affair from his assistants.

It Will Go Places Others Can't



Studebaker

Army Calls Its New Car the 'Weasel'

Word just comes that for two years this radical military motor vehicle has been in secret production at the Studebaker Plant in South Bend, Ind.

It is a low-slung, square-faced personnel and cargo carrier suitable for terrain impossible to other types of carriers.

Army's New Motor Vehicle Laughs at Deep Snow or Mud

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 6—Disclosures that a versatile, new type of military vehicle has been in secret production at automobile factories here for almost two years were made by H. S. Vance, Chairman of the Board of The Studebaker Corporation, today.

Mr. Vance's statement came simultaneously with an announcement by the Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces, describing the new transportation unit as "designed either for arctic reconnaissance or commando raids."

Known officially to the Army as the Cargo Carrier M-29, but nicknamed the "Weasel" because of its ability to strike swiftly and stealthily, the track-laying conveyance is declared capable of operation over a greater variety of terrain conditions than any other vehicle. It will operate in snow, deep mud, swamp land, and on paved highways.

The key to the "Weasel's" ability to negotiate ground surfaces impassable to conventional wheeled or track-laying vehicles, Mr. Vance explained, is light weight combined with broad tracks. Tracks, extending the full length of a low-slung body, are rubber-padded and the vehicle seemingly "skims" along the ground like its animal namesake. Pressure on the ground exerted by the "Weasel" is about one-fourth that of a fully equipped infantryman.

The radical-appearing unit, unlike any vehicle thus far introduced to war, is an exclusive Studebaker product. It is powered by a standard six-cylinder Studebaker Champion engine and incorporates other features proved on passenger cars in addition to several mechanical innovations.

Thousands of "Weasels" have been manufactured on converted automobile assembly lines here for use both in winter and summer combat areas. For operation in snow countries, "Weasels" are camouflaged in a weird white and black pattern.

N. Y.-St. Louis Get New Daily Air Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK, July 6—A daily flight is now being operated by Eastern Air Lines over its new route between New York and St. Louis, Mo., with passengers, airmail and cargo, Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, President and General Manager of the Company, has announced.

The St. Louis Flyer will leave New York at 7:45 a. m., with arrivals in Baltimore, Md., at 9:02 a. m., Washington, at 9:37 a. m., Louisville, Ky., at 11:53 a. m., Evansville, Ind., at 12:50 p. m., and St. Louis, 2:09 p. m. Returning, the St. Louis Flyer will leave St. Louis at 4 p. m., with arrival in New York scheduled at 11:52 p. m.

Eastern Silverliners (Douglas DC-3 21-passenger planes) will be used on all flights and complimentary meals will be served aloft at regular meal times.

The company also pointed out that this trip would be capable of being extended to or originated at Boston, at such time as the Civil Aeronautics Board authorizes Eastern to begin service to Boston. The Company was recently authorized to extend its service from New York to Boston.

Motorists Get Warning On Auto Use-Tax Stamp

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau has warned motorists they are liable to a $25 fine for driving without the new $5 automobile use tax stamp.

Deadline for displaying the new stamp was July 1. Many motorists have neglected to pay the tax but the Internal Revenue Bureau said it was too early to estimate just how many.

No stamp is required for stored cars, since the tax is only on use of the car, not on ownership.

Coast Guard Gets Air-Rescue Agency

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—An air-rescue agency has been established in the Coast Guard, it was announced July 4, to develop special techniques and equipment for rescue of airmen forced down at sea.

Liaison officers will pass on findings and recommendations of the agency to commanders in war theaters.

The Coast Guard, reporting on work of an air-sea rescue unit with headquarters at San Diego, Calif., said it has saved more than two thirds of the military personnel in aircraft forced down at sea in the southern sector of the western sea frontier. On the average, it said, an assisting unit reaches the scene within 16 minutes after a plane is forced down.

U. S. Spoils 'Ghost Gun' Sale

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—In a tale of "sheer fantasy," the State Department reported today that a group of American traders has been trying for three years to sell various allied nations a million U. S. Army rifles that do not exist and a billion rounds of .30 caliber ammunition—also imaginary.

Officials finally decided to make the story public because they were fed up with the "extremely difficult situations" they say were created between the United States Government and almost every allied government by the sales activities.

The information, therefore, came out in the official Department of State Bulletin in an article by James M. Ludlow, an official of the Department's munitions control unit.

None of the "promoters," as Mr. Ludlow calls the peddlers of the ghost guns, is named, and none has ever succeeded in actually making a sale. Both the State and Justice Departments have tried vainly, it was said, to have the activities stopped. Here, says Mr. Ludlow's account, is what happened:

After the war started in Europe the War Department announced it had a "quantity of rifles" to sell to friendly governments for approximately $12.50 a gun.

"One of the persons who saw the letter apparently decided that by finding a purchaser for the Government he could earn some easy money.

"He promised commissions to individuals who would help him; these persons in turn appointed their own agents."

Meanwhile, the War Department shipped the rifles off to Britain to arm the country after Dunkerque. There were hardly enough guns left in this country to train America's own forces with. But this, according to Mr. Ludlow, did not slow down the mushrooming sales plan, which today is still going strong.

In fact, Mr. Ludlow says, as the number of would-be salesmen grew the price per nonexistent rifle grew also until it soared from the War Department's original $12.50 to the prevalent $70.50.

"Of course, in fairness to the latter price," he said, "it must be pointed out that somewhere along the line the one billion cartridges were added, apparently to make the transaction more attractive."

Mr. Ludlow says the "promoters" offer the rifles to the purchasing missions of foreign governments complete with bayonet, scabbard and sling and 1,000 rounds of cartridges per gun. The proposition, made to "nearly every foreign mission and purchasing commission in this country" also included, Mr. Ludlow reports, a guarantee of export licenses and delivery within 48 hours.

Good Tax News for Fall Newlyweds

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Congressional tax experts had a word of cheer today for fall newly weds and for households anticipating a child in the latter part of the year.

Digging through the technical language of the income tax simplification bill, which became law May 29, they found:

1. A man can take unto himself a wife at any time during a year, even on December 31, and take a full $500 exemption for her in his tax computation.

2. Likewise, baby born at any time during the taxable year gives its parents a full year's exemption of $500.

This supersedes a provision in the Second Wartime Revenue Act of 1944 which fixed the exemption status as of July 1, under which a bride wed after July 1 or a baby born after that date were good for no exemption at all during that taxable year. This law provided that pre-July 1 bride or baby were good for a full year's exemption.

Prior to enactment of the Second Wartime Revenue Law, last spring, the exemptions for brides and babies were apportioned, the taxpayer getting a fraction of the exemption based on how many months of the year his bride or his new baby depended on him for their living.

Army Builds Trucks

The Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces, is now manufacturing more 2½-ton trucks than jeeps.

Lane Bryant

—devoted "to the woman who stays YOUNG!"

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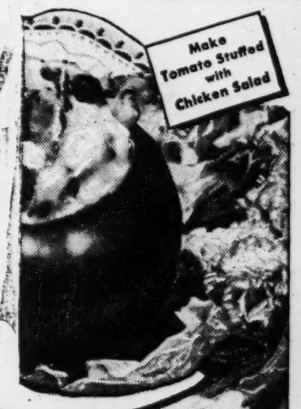
Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

ECONOMIZE WITH R&R CHICKEN



You'd pay as much, if not more, for the same quantity of meat from dressed chicken at present market prices. R&R is all chicken meat—no waste and ready to eat. If you don't see it on your grocer's shelf, ask for it at the counter. The 4½ oz. Luncheon, and 12 oz. Dinner sizes of R&R.

R&R Chicken

Rogers Peet

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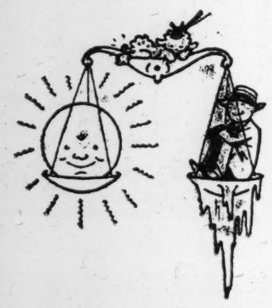
Open Until 5:30 P. M. Closed Saturdays



Balance the Heat with a suit of fine *cool* worsted!—a suit that will keep you smart, cool and comfortable all Summer long.

Indeed, *'years* of wearing pleasure' are in it.

The best is always cheapest in the end.

Perfect fitting for men of *all* builds.

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Why Steel will need men after the war

When the war is won, many veterans will look to the great Steel Industry for peacetime jobs. The Steel Industry is prepared to meet the situation.

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The war has developed new uses for Stainless and other Alloy Steels... improved methods of construction and fabrication... advanced knowledge of heat and corrosion resistance.

To forge, roll, cast and manufacture steel into countless peacetime applications will require many men and women. Steel will continue as one of the nation's greatest industries.

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...it will take steel to make jobs

Nickel augments Steel in war and peace

On every front endless streams of ships, tanks, guns and planes are thundering evidence that America's furnaces, mills and industries are producing the goods.

NICKEL in STEEL toughens, strengthens, aids in improving heat and corrosion resistance... makes possible high strength Nickel Alloy Steels, Stainless Steels, and Special Property Nickel Steels which help to give our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines fighting equipment second to none.

As wartime jobs are completed, Steel will be turned again to its peacetime function of serving man. When that day comes Steel and Nickel will unite in helping to rebuild and replenish a war-torn world.

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Curb on Forest Fires Speeded by Bay State

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Determined to produce some solutions to the challenge of devastating forest fires, Governor Saltonstall's Special Investigating Committee today planned to open the doors of its first official meeting next week to expert "outside" opinion on proposed steps for curbing a fire hazard that annually provokes the attention of all New England communities.

Just how "open" the conference will be, whether the press and the general public will be admitted is too early to say. And plans are still too immature to designate the actual day of the conference. But announcements that the conference would be held, and that it probably will be an "open meeting" in view of its importance to the State, were made in letters addressed today to the Governor's four-man Committee by the Conservation Commissioner, Raymond J. Kenney, Committee Chairman.

Against a background of many thousands of acres of charred woodlands swept by the worst series of spring forest fires Massachusetts has seen in years, the Committee is being asked to find the answers to a number of questions involving millions of dollars in property and timberland losses.

The Committee is composed of Mr. Kenney, Chairman; Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, State Adjutant General; John F. Stokes, Commissioner of Public Safety; and Percy G. Charnock, State Fire Co-ordinator associated with the New England Fire Insurance Rating Association.

Action Before Fall Sought

While the Committee is generally referred to as the "Governor's Investigating Committee" its chief function as described by Mr. Kenney is not to prosecute past mistakes but to recommend ways and means of safeguarding the State's forests against future devastation by fire. It is hoped, possibly through the Governor's emergency wartime powers, to push through some measures for strengthening the over-all system of community fire-fighting before the next threat of forest outbreaks in the fall.

On the investigating side, however, the Committee intends to throw emphasis on uncovering the reasons why fires swept out of control this spring. There is general agreement among the members that a wartime manpower shortage had much to do with the inability of communities to cope with Massachusetts' worst drought conditions in more than 100 years.

On the other hand it is known that many fires were started by railroad locomotives which are required by law to screen their smoke stacks.

Co-ordination of Efforts

While granting that manpower shortages and the war emergency operation of every available locomotive are only temporary problems, the Committee intends to concentrate largely upon the need for more and better fire-fighting equipment and co-ordination within the small communities where most of the fires get started.

Plans are also under consideration for developing improved forest patrols and for greater centralization of authority in combating fires. As to the widespread need for modern fire-fighting equipment, there is no question among the experts. But where the new equipment should be allocated, and who will pay for it, the state, county or community . . . there's the rub.

Even at this early stage of Committee discussions, it is clear to most forestry authorities that future deliberations will revolve around the issue of the extent to which the State should enter into the financing or actual control of fighting forest fires.

State Control Stressed

Concerning these issues, one local fire chief was heard to say: "Solve the issue of state control, and you will solve the problem of forest fires."

Others believe that improved co-ordination between the communities will obviate the need for extending state controls.

The fact remains that improvements are coming in the system of halting forest fires. For in the Committee's hands are estimates of some 15,000 acres of woodlands and other properties, many vitally needed for the manufacture of war products and for postwar reconstruction, today lying in seared ruins throughout the Bay State as the result of more than 1,500 forest fires in the first six months of 1944.

Punching It Out on the Home Front

Marine Corps Photograph; Official United States Coast Guard; United States Army Signal Corps

These Women Are Typical of Thousands Who Release Men to Fight Overseas

Whichever their uniform, the common job of service women is to relieve men for overseas combat. Typical of the thousands of capable women who are punching it out on the home front are, left to right: Marine Corporal Frances Kemp, who is assigned to the headquarters message center at the Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Barbara, Calif. Corporal Kemp is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Kemp of Walpole, Mass. Attached to the Military Morale office in Boston is Lynn B. Morse of Houston, Texas, the first Spar in the United States to get the rating of welfare specialist. Her Navy husband, Clifford S. Morse, Jr., is a mail specialist on duty overseas. She plays the organ at various religious or marriage services and generally assists in Coast Guard welfare work. Marian P. Mitchell, head of WAC recruiting publicity at First Service Command Headquarters, was recently promoted to the rank of captain. A former newspaper reporter, she is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Price of Teaneck, N. J. Her husband, Raymond Mitchell, is an officer in the American Field Service in Italy, and she has a brother serving with the Army Air Forces. Recruiting officer Mary T. Wall of Everett, first lieutenant in the WAC, is now in charge of the Hartford, Conn., District Station. She is a graduate of Bryant and Stratton Business College in Boston.

Bradford Seems Leading G.O.P. Second Place Race

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Veteran political observers in Massachusetts today gave the edge to District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County in the five-man contest for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Although apparently leading, with the July 11 state primary less than a week away, the young Middlesex County prosecutor is facing stiff opposition from Representative Rudolph F. King, of Millis, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, and Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, President of the Senate. Other candidates are Mayor Daniel E. McLean of Beverly and William H. McMasters of Belmont.

Candidates for the Democratic nomination include former Representative Alexander F. Sullivan of East Boston; John S. Sullivan, former Mayor of Worcester; John B. Carr of Somerville and Alfred P. Farese of Everett.

Popularity in County

Mr. Bradford's greatest strength is believed to lie in his popularity in Middlesex County where approximately 25 per cent of the State's G. O. P. votes are found. In 1942, Mr. Bradford received 199,500 in his contest for re-election with the largest plurality ever given a candidate for office by the voters of Middlesex. This was 14,526 votes more than Governor Saltonstall received in that county.

In making a bid for the Lieutenant Governorship at this time Mr. Bradford has circumvented the usual party escalator which became overloaded this year when Speaker King and President Hunt were unable to come to an understanding and each determined to make the try for the "front office" this year.

Although Mr. Bradford's action has been criticized by some of the straight "party line boys," his independence has won admiration in other quarters.

Mr. Bradford claims as a political asset his four years on Beacon Hill as Secretary to former Democratic Gov. Joseph B. Ely, his present law partner. Although political enemies use this as a challenge to his Republicanism, the District Attorney claims that it gave him excellent training in the problems and duties of the executive branch.

Few Major Issues

There have been few important issues raised by candidates for the Lieutenant Governor nomination. Both Speaker King and Senate President Hunt have stressed their staunch support of Governor Saltonstall during their terms at the head of the House and Senate, respectively.

Representative King was a popular Speaker and is receiving strong support from the Republican members of his House. He has campaigned effectively throughout the State and has been endorsed by many leading Republicans including Representative Henry L. Shattuck of Boston.

Speaker King has repeatedly stated that continuation of the Republican administration will insure "the prosperity of the people of Massachusetts."

"The Republican administration has provided and will continue to provide an incentive to business and industry so that every able bodied person may be employed," the Speaker said in a recent campaign speech. "Myself, a worker and employer, I realize that labor has a co-equal stake in maintaining a high standard of living in Massachusetts."

Aimed at Bradford

Senate President Hunt has been aiming his campaign at Mr. Bradford and Speaker King. Claiming that he has consistently supported Governor Saltonstall, Senator Hunt charged Mr. Bradford with attempting to "sabotage" the Governor's postwar program during the 1944 special session of the Legislature when the latter advocated immediate action to provide adequate hospitalization for returning veterans in the face of the Governor's opposition to such legislation at that time.

Senator Hunt has also charged Speaker King with voting against the Governor on five Executive vetoes and failing to be recorded on seven of 38 House roll call votes on gubernatorial vetoes since 1938.

Mayor Daniel E. McLean of Beverly promises "a fair and impartial administration" if he is nominated and elected Lieutenant Governor. The Beverly man, who is serving his fourth term as Mayor of the north shore city, bases his fitness for office on his administration of municipal affairs over eight years.

As a candidate from Essex County he may be expected to show a considerable strength in that county where he claims the support of a number of leading Republicans.

Coolidge Associate

Mr. McMasters, one-time associate of Calvin Coolidge, who claims to have originated the campaign slogan "keep cool with Coolidge," is campaigning as an advocate of a "straight old age pension for every American citizen reaching the age of 60 years."

The Belmont man ran for Governor as an independent in 1936 polling 69,000 votes and in 1938 was defeated for the Republican nomination by Governor Saltonstall.

Alexander F. Sullivan of East Boston, who sought the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in 1938, looms as the probable winner in the Democratic primary contest for second place on the ticket.

A member of the Massachusetts House from 1931 to 1935, Mr. Sullivan has been Assistant State Auditor since 1940. As a member of the House he opposed the so-called "birth control legislation" and filed a bill to ban indecent moving pictures in Massachusetts.

Former Mayor John S. Sullivan of Worcester is also seeking the Democratic nomination. Mr. Sullivan served two terms as a member of the State Senate, being elected first in 1932 when he became the first Democrat to be elected from the normally Republican First Worcester District. He was a consistent supporter of Gov. James M. Curley.

Other Democratic candidates for the Lieutenant Governor nomination are John B. Carr, military substitute member of the Somerville Board of Assessors, and Alfred P. Farese, former member of the Everett Common Council.

This is the fifth of a series of stories on the major contests in the July 11 primaries. Additional articles will appear daily until the election.

First Manuals On Veteran Aid Go to Centers

First of the Massachusetts manuals for the guidance of workers in local veteran information centers were mailed today to 350 towns and cities by the State Committee on Veterans Rehabilitation and Re-employment.

These will furnish local workers in veterans' centers with up-to-the-minute information to meet intelligently the problem of the returned service people according to W. Rae Long, Chairman of the State Committee.

Characterizing the job of handling the entry of veterans into civil life as one of great seriousness and importance, Mr. Long said today that his committee is ready at any time to help the local workers in contacting the proper sources for quick action in emergency cases.

Men and women, discharged from the armed forces, are entitled to sound advice and prompt action, continued Mr. Long, who is also State Commissioner of Veterans Aid and Pensions. To see that such advice is available and such action may be taken is the object of the State Manuals.

Prepared under the direction of the sub-committee on Medical Care, Clinics and Hospitals, the Manual lists recognized procedure for the guidance of local committee chairmen.

Accompanying the manual in this initial mailing were: Laws Relating to Veterans and their Organizations, Bibliography, Summary of the Procedure in Randolph, Directory of the State Committee, and "From Military Service to Civil Service."

In order that all contact points may be given this information, Mr. Long has arranged to have a bulk supply of the books available to the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars for personal distribution to post service officers.

Further manuals, now in process, will deal with: Financial Aid, Information on Laws and Benefits, Guidance and Counseling for Information Center Staffs, Jobs and Education.

Peak Passed in Connecticut As Production Begins to Drop

The Week In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 6—War has increased Connecticut's industrial output by 500 per cent and brought total production of the State, since the Germans marched into Poland, to a figure estimated at $10,000,000,000. But now the peak has passed. Production is showing its first drop since 1938, and employment is showing its first decline. Reconversion difficulties are sharing the spotlight with war production problems.

Alfred E. Magnell, financial editor of the Hartford Courant, made the estimate of 10,000,000,000 as Connecticut's war production record to date, figuring the 6,500,000,000 credited to Connecticut by the War Production Board in direct contracts, plus additional billions in sub-contracts and increased production of utility services required for the expanded war plant of the State. War Manpower Commission figures and the records of employers' associations revealed the downward turn in production and employment during the past six months.

Ten billion dollars, it is pointed out, is almost equal to the physical wealth of the State. The 500 per cent increase in production has been brought about with not more than a 100 per cent increase in industrial manpower.

The Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County, where the most important concentration of industrial production is located, found a net loss of 10,000 workers during the year now ended. Some of the Hartford plants have larger pay rolls than a year ago, but more of them are employing fewer hands.

About 60 per cent of those who left factory jobs did so voluntarily. Many of them were women going back to take care of their families. Many were men and women leaving Connecticut to return to some other State. Fourteen per cent of the separations were accounted for by enrollment in the armed services.

Off 'Must' List

Ball bearings, for months the most critical production item in Connecticut, have been removed from the "must" list, but the War Manpower Commission and the War Production Board hastened into print this week to emphasize that they still are highly essential and to point out that additional workers still are needed in the ball bearing plants. Present needs are approximately 600 additional workers, the War Manpower Commission said, "a tremendous improvement over the figures of a few months ago."

Postwar Project

Completion of the Wilbur Cross Parkway from New Haven to Hartford will be No. 1 on the State's list of postwar construction projects. The Highway Department has a cash balance of $3,000,000 waiting for the war to end. Department officials announced this week that the Cross Parkway will get the first slice of this money. Part of the grading and a little of the pavement for the four-lane road has been completed. Many grade separations still have to be constructed.

Boston Center Adds Counsel From V. F. W.

"Big Brother" advice for veterans is the aim of Francis X. Cotter of Dorchester, representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who opened his office in the Boston Veterans Reception and Information Center at 7 Beacon Street today.

A member of the National Rehabilitation Committee of the V. F. W., Mr. Cotter offers his years of experience with national, state and local veteran laws to those leaving the service today.

A veteran of World War I, when he fought with the 101st Field Artillery of the old Yankee Division, Mr. Cotter was appointed to this work by Mayor Tobin, after approval by the State and County Commanders of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Activity at the Center continues to grow according to Edward Hassan, a former Marine who is receptionist. Posters are being prepared and will be sent to U. S. O. clubs, Post Offices and other public places, listing the services now available at the Beacon Street center.

Departments operating at the Center are: Job counseling of the Greater Boston Community Council, United States Employment Service, Home Service Department of the American Red Cross, Medical Department, Legal Department, and the Boston Soldiers' Relief Department.

Services offered discharged veterans are legal advice, job counseling, job placement, medical checkup, insurance counsel, educational counsel, and emergency financial aid.

Baldwin Not to Run Again Connecticut Reports State

HARTFORD, Conn., July 6 (AP)—High Republican sources said today that Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin had decided not to seek re-election this fall and that he would publicly announce that decision to the State Republican Committee tomorrow.

Those sources, which asked not to be identified, reported that the Chief Executive conferred last night with J. Kenneth Bradley, State Chairman and National Committeeman, and Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., former National Committeeman, presumably to advise them of his decision.

The Governor, who in 1942 led Repubicans to the first complete victory in a State election in more than a decade, declined to discuss the report, saying:

"In all fairness, I feel that the first public announcement concerning my candidacy should be made to the Republican organization through the State Central Committee."

He said that he would make that announcement at a meeting of the State Committee called for tomorrow to fix dates for the State Convention, which will name the State ticket.

Mr. Bradley said at Bridgeport that while he knew that the Governor had reached a decision and knew what the decision was, he was not at liberty to discuss it.

"I hope," said Mr. Bradley, "that Governor Baldwin will run again, and if he does he will have the full support of the organization."

The Bridgeport Post said that party leaders and friends were attempting to induce the Governor to run again, "but admittedly with little chance of inducing him to change his mind."

Reports have been current for weeks that Governor Baldwin, now completing his second two-year term, might decline to run again in order to return to his law practice or accept a position with a Hartford insurance company. For weeks also, there have been persistent reports of growing disagreement behind the scenes between Gov. Baldwin and Mr. Bradley over party policies.

Governor Baldwin first won the governorship in 1938 when he defeated the Democratic incumbent, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, by about 3,000. Democrats regained the governorship, held by Governor Cross for four consecutive terms, in 1940 only to lose it again to Governor Baldwin in 1942.

135 Men Indicted In Shipyard Case

Twenty-four "counters" and 111 welders, former workers in the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard at Hingham, were named today in indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury to Judge Francis J. W. Ford in the U. S. District Court, charging conspiracy to cause false pay-roll claims to be made in connection with the alleged $500,000 pay-roll fraud recently exposed at the Shipyard.

Several names in the indictments that were returned today were those of persons previously indicted on similar charges. The Grand Jury has not yet completed its work, and Edward D. Hassan, Assistant U. S. Attorney, said today that about 150 additional names are now being considered by the Grand Jury. The term of the Jury expired a week ago, but was extended to permit the same men who began the indictments of the shipyard workers to complete the work.

Chinese to Observe 'Triple Seven Day'

Tomorrow is "Triple Seven Day" for the Chinese, being the seventh day of the seventh month of the seventh year of Chinese warfare against the Japanese. In this connection the public is invited to attend a free showing of film, "Here Is China," at 8 p. m. in the New England Mutual Hall.

The picture will portray China's gallant fight against the Japanese military machine, with vivid scenes of actual combat. Dr. Y. C. Yang, President of Soochow University, China; and director of the Chinese News Bureau, will give a brief talk on conditions in China.

Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall, and Lieut.-Gov. and Mrs. Horace T. Cahill are expected to attend. Vice-Consul Kung-shou Wang and Mrs. Wang will receive the visitors. Members of United China Relief and of the Chinese Benovolent Association will assist.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Hiking Trails

New signs marking Connecticut hiking trails, where these join state highways, have been erected.

The State Development Commission expects that hiking, near home, will be a more popular recreation this year.

Western Blooms in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Oregon Lily Grower Sends Plants to Hub by Air

Beside this vase of gorgeous lilium auratum, or gold-banded lilies, stands Mrs. Clara Lewis, of Medfield, Mass. The lilies were entered in the annual Lily Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall today and tomorrow, by Edgar Kline, of Lake Grove, Ore. The blooms arrived by air express this morning at the Hall.

Hot Weather Don'ts For Animals Issued

If you love your dog you won't let him chase balls up and down the beach on a hot day, and of course you won't leave him in a parked car in the sun, says Dr. Erwin F. Schroeder, chief of staff of the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital, Boston.

Dr. Schroeder today issued a list of hot-weather don't for animal owners, heading them with a warning to horse-owners to provide their animals with generous quantities of cool water and not to make them pull too heavy loads. Other admonitions include: Don't allow pets to remain in hot sun; don't allow dogs near freshly-sprayed plants, etc; don't let dogs chase automobiles.

Federal Projects Funds

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Allotment of $478,961 in federal funds for war public works projects in nine states was announced yesterday by the Federal Works Administration. The allocations include: Massachusetts—Taunton, nurses' home at Morton Hospital, $19,000.

Percentage Plan Is Adopted For Salvage of Paper

Competition between Boston's 21 wards in paper salvaging activity is being stimulated by a new plan announced yesterday by George G. Hyland, Boston Salvage Chairman.

Percentages of collected paper for each ward will be published in newspapers in the future instead of the bare number of pounds collected. In this way, with a statistical indication of progress before them, sections with low records will be spurred to higher records, it is hoped.

Boston's banner districts now are West Roxbury, Roslindale, Forest Hills and Jamaica Plain, according to a study just completed by the Massachusetts Planning Board.

Based on the collections of Ward 20 in West Roxbury which is considered to have a 100 per cent collection, Ward 11 in Jamaica Plain and Forest Hills run second with 81 per cent. Ward 16 in Dorchester runs third with 73 per cent and Ward Six in South Boston runs with 71 per cent. Lowest collections are in Wards 3 and 5 in the West End, North End, South End and Back Bay.

Ward percentages released by Mr. Hyland are: ward 1, 22.9; ward 2, 60.7; ward 3, 9.9; ward 4, 23.6; ward 5, 12; ward 6, 71; ward 7, 32.9 ward 8, 29.3; ward 9, 32.2; ward 10, 45.6; ward 11, 81; ward 12, 34.1; ward 13, 32.6; ward 14, 46.7; ward 15, 36; ward 16, 73; ward 17, 55; ward 18, 68.6; ward 19, 40; ward 20, 100; ward 21, 25.8, and ward 22, 58.2.

Recruiting Drive for Waves Is Opened on Boston Common

War Activities of New England

Women's part in the war features today's news of New England and New Englanders in action. A recruiting drive for Waves opened at noon with exercises at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common. Navy recruiting officers explained the work of the Waves and music was furnished by the Navy Receiving Station Band.

One-day recruiting rallies will be held in suburban cities and towns during July.

Three Bay State Wacs are mapmakers with the Headquarters, European Theater of Operations. Under the direction of Maj. Gen. Cecil R. Moore, Engineer of the European Theater, the women soldiers aid in making maps of Nazi-occupied Europe for use in invasion assaults.

They are Corporal Rose P. Ago of Boston, Private Edna F. King of Dorchester, and Private Marie King of Springfield.

Among twenty-five Wac officers and 109 enlisted women who arrived in Algiers for assignment to vital communications work in North Africa was Second Lieut. Ruby A. Gage of Boston.

Medals Awarded

Three Navy enlisted men from Massachusetts have been awarded medals, according to an announcement from the First Naval District today. Posthumous awards of the Navy and Marine Corps medal are announced for Motor Machinists Mate 3/c Kent R. Collins of Fitchburg and Gunner's Mate 3/c Carl R. Mickelson of Worcester. Both men earned the medals for outstanding heroism during the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead landings.

Service as an aerial photographer on a dive bomber during attacks on Tarawa won the Air Medal for Chief Photographer's Mate Ray C. Sharkey of Charlestown, who has been listed as missing since Jan. 1, 1944.

'E' Pennant Won

Outstanding accomplishment in the manufacturing of war materials has brought the Army-Navy "E" pennant award to the North Terminal Machine Company of Boston. At recent ceremonies the pennant was awarded by Maj. Robert W. Majonnier of the Boston Ordnance District and accepted by Edward W. Malley, Jr., president of the plant.

Gets Air Medal

A radio operator and gunner on the Eighth Army Air Force Flying Fortress "Pride of the Yankees," Technical Sergeant Samuel Rudofsky of Malden, has received the Air Medal for courage and skill displayed while on bombing attacks on the invasion coast.

Officers Promoted

Three Massachusetts officers have been promoted in widely separated stations. In India, First Lieut. H. Leo Greengus of Worcester, intelligence officer of a Tenth Air Force Troop Carrier Squadron, has been promoted to captain.

Another new captain is Fred W. Graf of Newburyport, serving as senior Eighth Air Force Air/Sea Rescue Controller with a Fighter Wing based in Britain.

Major Edwin E. Leason of Hyde Park has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel at Second Air Force Headquarters, Colorado Springs, where he is director of civilian personnel.

Abraham M. Rihbany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAMFORD, Conn., July 6 — Abraham M. Rihbany, who passed on here yesterday, rose to prominence as a clergyman, author, and lecturer, though he came to American shores in 1891 as a Syrian immigrant with only nine cents in his pocket. He was a former resident of Brookline, Mass.

Later, he was commissioned to plead for his native country's independence at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. Mr. Rihbany began work in New York's East Side, where he swept out his employer's store by day and wrote editorials for a Syrian newspaper by night.

His autobiography, "A Far Journey," on its publication in 1913, brought into sharp focus the opportunities which America holds for the foreign born. Like many another immigrant, Mr. Rihbany showed an unusually keen appreciation and understanding of the American way of life.

Dewey to Confer With Saltonstall In Albany Monday

Governor Saltonstall said today that he had accepted Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's invitation to confer with him and will go to Albany next Monday to keep the engagement with the Republican nominee for President of the United States.

The Governor declined to comment on the significance of the invitation which he, Senator Sinclair Weeks, and Massachusetts in Congress had received from Governor Dewey. His only comment was:

"You may say that Senator Weeks and I are going to Albany with all the Republican Congressmen from Massachusetts with the possible exception of Pehr G. Holmes, whomh I have been unable to contact," the Governor replied. Representative Holmes is from the Fourth District.

Contacted at his summer home in Manchester, N. H., Senator Weeks said he saw no special meaning in Governor Dewey's invitation. "All I know is that Governor Saltonstall called me and I will be very glad to go," the Senator said.

He added that he assumed that Governor Dewey was anxious to talk with Republican leaders from all parts of the country as soon as possible and that Massachusetts was probably selected lrst because of its nearness.

Meanwhile, Bay State political observers saw in the Dewey invitation an early move to bring Massachusetts out of the doubtful column in the G. O. P. scheme of things for November. Governor Dewey, it has been repotred, considers Massachusetts' 16 electoral votes as doubtful in the face of the Bay State delegation's luke warm attitude toward him right up to the tiem he was nominated in Chicago. It has also been pointed out that not since 1924, when Massachusetts went for Calvin Coolidge, has the Bay State gone Republican in a National campaign.

Summer Art Season Opens on the North Shore—News of Screen and Stage

Oils and Watercolors Seen In Annual Rockport Display

By Dorothy Grafly

Rockport, Mass.

The Rockport Art Association has opened its 1944 season with an exhibition with few stimulating high lights.

Whether the war has claimed the adventurous art blood of the region, leaving behind those who are well content to work in their respective grooves, or whether the greater excitement of war has somehow stunned painting talent into conservative acquiescence is a question difficult to answer. But there is no doubt about the sameness of the show; its monotony; its lack of brilliant individual sparkle.

A few of the exhibitors rise above the banal. Small, but vigorous is "Flower Vendor" by Iver Rose, the solidly built impression of an ample peasant going places with a white kerchief on her head and a blare of color in a suggested basket on her arm. The little sketch has movement and a fine sense of color juxtaposition and welding carried out via the palette knife.

Two women artists seem to be groping toward something more than mere transcription. Grace Barron in "New England Girl" and again in "Drying Off," both figure compositions, finds interest in shadowed pigments of rusty earth tones, a trifle muddy, yet suggesting a definite mood. Her preoccupation is with color and design rather than with personality. Her figures are manikins used as structural design support for the color range.

* * *

Sidney Raynes, like Grace Barron, is questing for personal forms of expression. Her "Kathy" is a study in shadowed whites, more interesting in the placement and color-shaping of the figure than in character delineation. As Miss Barron uses a range of rusts, Sidney Raynes leans toward a brownish gray with shadowed silver high lights.

The figure compositions by these two women are particularly revelatory when weighed against "Green Curtains" by Lillian Westcott Hale. Mrs. Hale, nurtured in the Impressionist school, paints flatly, with basic delight in the decorative. There is about her handling of pigments the same feeling for impressionistic color that characterized the work of Childe Hassam. "Green Curtains" is softly painted against a rusty shadowed foreground figure and a through - the - window background where a pale salmon-toned tree faintly repeats the ruddy tone. Here the use of shadowed pigments differs radically from that in "Kathy" or "Drying Off." There is no feeling for the modeling of form through shadow and light. Instead both are employed flatly for decorative effect.

One of the most active canvases from a color standpoint is "Provincetown Harbor" by Reynolds Beal. Swirling in gay pigments from harbor water to background houses and trees, it creates a sense of buoyancy and sunshine. Presenting a very different aspect of Impressionism from that found in Mrs. Hale's canvas, it nevertheless harks back rather than forward in viewpoint and technique.

Susumu Hirota, whose paintings often enliven Cape Ann annuals, this year offers two still-lifes, one of sunflowers, the other of fish.

A touch of humor comes to canvas in Harrison Cady's "Coogan's Bluff," the humanized study of a steel town, with gray mills for background in the valley below and on the heights above, while the higgledy-piggledy hilltop houses of workers constitute a colorful stage set for children coasting down snowy slopes and sledding on a pond, while, in the street below, a vendor trudges with his cart, and a worker's wife with child and dog faces the steep climb home. There is about this canvas a homely kindliness, and a feeling for the human element in the impersonal industrial setting.

* * *

A sense of lassitude and warm rain pervades E. B. Warren's sketch of folk in the Spanish-moss-live-oak country; while color in the same locale governs Tod Lindenmuth's "Down South." Northern snows and southern palms are to be found in a variety of canvases.

While landscapes abound in rather somber array, gay notes are contributed by still-lifes such as Mari Peixotto's blare of flowers and draperies. And there is a hint of the romantic in William J. Potter's vacationing figures in the out of doors, created with tapestry feeling for the use and range of colors.

Water colors and oils hang side by side. Of the former there are many pleasant jottings, including a sunset sketch, "From My Studio Window," by Evelyn Kroll Shindler, color jottings by Lester G. Hornby, little quarry impressions by Jonn N. Falloni displayed in the "Little Picture" section above stairs, Oliver Smith's "Florida Storm," and many others.

* * *

Outstanding in the black-and-white section are lithographs by Stow Wengenroth ranging from a great owl to lobster pots; bits of old France by Mr. Hornby, Alan Crane's amusing "Cape Ann Mood," with old Victorian house for background against which a cat stalks a butterfly, a woman stands in tall grass, and flowering weeds vie with dark foliage for interest. The same artist's "Maripasas at Patzmaro" reveals similar ability to suggest relationships. Max Kuehne, J. M. Buckley and Alice Harold Murphy all contribute interesting jottings in black-and-white.

Sculpture, as usual, is sparse. Marion Sanford's "Butter," an active sketch of a seated farm woman stirring in a big bowl strikes one as the most significant contribution in the medium, while Cornelia Chapin's ebony hare and Richard Recchia's idealized head, "Dawn," touch less topical subject matter.

© Paramount

Gary Cooper and Signe Hasso

In "The Story of Dr. Wassell" continuing at the Metropolitan

© Vitagraph

Dennis Morgan and Ann Sheridan

As Jack Norworth and Nora Bayes in "Shine On, Harvest Moon" at the Paramount and Fenway.

'Attack' Heads Two Newsreel Film Programs

Beginning Friday the Government film, "Attack," describing the New Britain campaign in the South Pacific, will head the program at the South Station Theater. Other short features will include "Winner's Circle," telling the story of a Kentucky race horse; "In Winter Quarters," visiting the circus during the winter; "Past Performances," in the sports field; Three Stooges comedy; three cartoons; and newsreels on events at home and in the war zones.

* * *

"Attack," the Government war film describing the landings at Arawe and Cape Gloucester in the New Britain campaign, will head the program of sort features at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other items will include a short feature on Army dogs in Colorado, "Film-Vodvil," Elisabeth Schumann singing Schubert's "Ave Maria," a Disney cartoon, pictures of the Republican national convention and newsreels.

* * *

Skippy Homeier and Joan Carroll will have the prominent juvenile roles in "Tomorrow the World," which Lester Cowan is bringing to the screen.

* * *

Location work at Richmond and Norfolk, Va., is planned for Benedict Bogeaus' film production from the novel, "There Goes Lona Henry."

De Bellis **Dorothy Maynor**

Soloist at the Mozart Festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Tanglewood. Concerts will be given July 29 and 30, and Aug. 5 and 6.

To Dance at Stadium

Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin, former stars of Ballet Theater, now signed for Billy Rose's forthcoming musical revue, "The Seven Lively Arts," are scheduled to dance at the Lewisohn Stadium July 17, and at Robin Hood Dell in Philadelphia on July 10. There is also some talk of their appearing at Radio City Music Hall before they go into rehearsal for the Billy Rose show.

It is said that the Stadium program will include items from the repertoire of the Markova-Dolin Ballet, which the partners headed jointly in London some years before the war. Antal Dorati, musical director of Ballet Theater, will conduct the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra on this occasion.

Robert Alton Back

Robert Alton will return from Hollywood, where he has been working for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, to create the dances for Olsen and Johnson's next show, "Laughing Room Only." It is rumored that he and John Murray Anderson, who is to stage the show, will later sponsor a musical production of their own.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orch.
4:45 p. m.—"Southland Singing."
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Terry's Tunes.
7:30 p. m.—Confidentially Yours.
7:45 p. m.—Milt Herth's Trio.
8:00 p. m. to 9:30—Same as WNAC.
9:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
10:00 p. m.—Henry Gladstone news.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 240 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committee on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Hartford—Sundays, 8:30 a. m., WTHT, 1230kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., WELI, 960kc.

Maine

Bangor—First and last Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Bangor—Sundays, July 9, 16, and 23, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston — Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 3:30 p. m., WRUL, and WRUW, 11.73mc (25m), 15.35 mc (19m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Fridays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Tuesdays, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
Worcester — Second Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Saturdays, 2 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 9:45 a. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Wednesdays, 1:30 p. m., WMUR 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 3:30 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.73mc (25m), 15.35mc, (19m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 1:30 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English, XGOA, 5.98 meg., 30.13 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Hello, Children. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:00 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Starlight. Jean Colin, songs; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter. Macdonald Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—8:30 p. m.—Popular Intermezzo. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—John Watt introduces "Songs from the Shows." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tonight at the Pops

"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
"Unfinished" Symphony, First Movement ..... Schubert
Aerophonica, Symphonic Sketch ..... Benedict Fitzgerald
Conducted by the composer
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Bolero ..... Ravel
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"Oklahoma!" Selection .. Rodgers-Bodge
"Holiday for Strings" ..... Rose
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... arr. by Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

From Brookline to Broadway

Theodore Leavitt, the new soldier lead of "Three Is a Family" at the Colonial, should feel at home in his role, as he is a Purple Heart veteran of the U. S. Marines. He saw much action in the South Pacific, and following his Guadalcanal experiences was hospitalized for six months.

Mr. Leavitt was born in Hyannis. More recently he has made his home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John William Leavitt, Beacon Street, Brookline.

From Brookline to Broadway proved a long jump for young Leavitt. Before he turned to professional acting, he attended Harvard Summer School in 1936-1937, assisting Professor Frederick C. Packard in his drama classes. Previously he had appeared in school theatricals at Wilbraham Academy. At Harvard he played Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice" and Albert in "Victoria Regina."

"The scattered applause went to my head," says Leavitt, "and when one of the Boston critics gave me three lines I was for taking the next train to Broadway. I still have that first clipping, in which the critic spelled my name 'Leaviss.'"

Four or five years ago Mr. Leavitt invaded Broadway with $42 in cash and a million in ambition. The latter he found a little hard to convert into ready money after the first few weeks of living at a Y. M. C. A. with no producers' contracts. He was on the point of giving up when he met Oscar Hammerstein II, who has since written the books for "Carmen Jones" and "Oklahoma."

Mr. Hammerstein was doing a piece at the time called "Where Do We Go From Here?" and young Leavitt stepped into his first professional role. The play flopped, but one of the New York critics spoke well of the newcomer.

It wasn't long before he was rehearsing in another piece, "The First American Dictator," which likewise proved a dud. He turned to other fields for a while, took a short course at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, and scored his first real success in George Abbott's farce, "What A Life." He followed this with an appearance in "Pal Joey."

Just 48 hours after Pearl Harbor he enlisted in the Marines. After nearly two years of fighting he came back to the stage to play in "The Patriots." Next fall he is slated for a new role in John Golden's "My Dear Bella," by Arthur Kober.

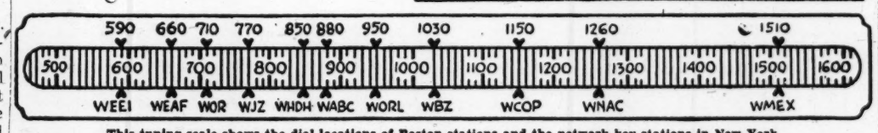
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network

THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE

News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports program
3:15	Music; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Tigers baseball game	News service
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Greece Speaks"	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Tigers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular Music; Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	News; K. Kyser's Or.
4:15	guest stars; Song	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Tigers baseball game	Johnny Messner's Or.
4:30	Vets' Information	Talk; Dept of Educat'n	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Freddie Slack's Or.
4:45	Help Wanted: News	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game	Bea Wain, songs
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies": E. Howe	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	"Victory Notes"	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	Chick Carter: sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Talk; Hawaii, 1950	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45		Musical program	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One': News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	Kay Lorraine	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	Political talk
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Political talk; Music	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dinah Shore, songs
7:15	J. Newsbuit: Parade	Political talk	Robert St. John, news	Political talk	News service; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen": dr.	Political talk	'Charlie Chan': mystery	'Confidentially Yours"	Al West & His Drifters
7:45	"Mr. Keen": dr.	Chester Bowles, talk	drama: with Ed Bagley	Political talk	Excursions in Science
8:00	Suspense: P. Muni:	Paul Nielson, news	'Those We Love': drama	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	"Henri Lesevre".	"Lum 'n' Abner"	'Those We Love': drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting	"The Aldrich Family,"	Political talk	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Death Valley; News	Should We Adopt Presi-	starring Dickie Jones	Political talk	Irish Melodies
9:00	Major Bowes Ama-	dent's Peace Plan for	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Mous-
9:15	teur program	New League of Nat'ns	'Tom & Jimmy Dorsey	Screen Test"	sorgsky: Selections
9:30	"Corliss Archer"	Jan Garber's Orch.	Edw. E. Horton Show;	"Starlight Serenade";	from 'Boris Godounov'
9:45	"Corliss Archer"	Dance orch.; Drama	guest, Billie Burke	Alfredo Antonini, cond.	Classical Album
10:00	'The First Line': U.	Raymond Gram Swing.	Harry Savoy; Benay Ve-	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service
10:15	S. Navy prgm; dr.	Silver Nocturne	nuta; orchestra	Biographical Sketches	Les Brown's Orch.
10:30	Harry Cool; Mary	Joe E. Brown: Stop or	"The Secret of the Pur-	Parade; Music Roundup	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
10:45	Small: orchestra	Go	ple Heart": drama	Music; Weather	Joan Mefrill, songs
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	'Union Label & the War'	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:30	"Viva America";	Fishermen's program	Music of New World:	Radio Newsreel	Dav's End: music
11:45	Marian Inclan	Glen Gray's Or.: News	"The Americas Meet"	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade",	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; "Azaleas"	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship: re-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, Ints.	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Shopping talk	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Songs; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music: News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Nan Howard, inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News: "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord: songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	'Valiant Lady': sk.	'Sweet River": drama	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News: "Tune Factory"	"Linda Crockett": sk
10:15	"Light of World"	Music; Ladies Be Seated	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Marching Along"	"Tune Factory": Talk	Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	News: Political talks	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Star Playhouse: dr.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: test	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	"Glamour Manor," star-	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	Political talk
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hollywood News; Music	Italian drama: music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The War Museum	News commentator	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	"Off the Record"	The War Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	Treasury Salute
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	Carl Caruso, news	'Luncheon With Lopez'	Curtain Time with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	American Woman's Jury	Jean Harper
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	"Guiding Light": drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Today's Children": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Organ recital	"Woman in White"	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk.	Newscast	Betty Crocker talk	Patterns in Rhythm	Music; News; Sports
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'A Woman of America"	Telegraphic Reports: De-	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	troit Tigers-New York	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankees baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Garden	Drama: Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic Reports: De-	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs	"Backstage Wife"	troit Tigers-New York	News; E. Hawkins' Or.
4:15	guest stars; Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Yankees baseball game	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
4:30	S. Stavinsky, U.S.M.	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanter; News	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	Bob Stanley's Orch.	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix": sketch	Sports program
5:45	Political talk	Musical program	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	Sports program
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	News service
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele; Novatones	The World's Front Page	Political talk
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Parade: Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"The Adventures of	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15	We Who Dream: dr	Nero Wolfe": drama	Robert St. John, news	Political talk	Political talk
7:30	Friday on B'dway:	"The Lone Ranger":	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00	Chas Ruggles; Cass	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	Political talk
8:15	Daley; songs; gst	"Parker Family": dr.	Graham; Dr. F. Black	Return of Nick Carter,	Dance orchestra
8:30	"Service to the	Meet Your Navy: music	"The Adventures of the	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Front": dr.; News	var. show; Interviews.	Thin Man": drama	ty': drama; guests	Doug Garron's Orch.
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Stra-
9:15	norant": comedy.	"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Screen Test"	vinsky: Le Sacre Du
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Frankie Carle's Orch.	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: Quiz	Printemps
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.: Drama	Quiz: Art Linkletter	Show: J. R. King, mc	Classical Album
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	Earl Godwin, news	'Boston Blackie': drama	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15	riety show; orch.	Political talk	starring Chester Morris	Political talk	Beyond Victory
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	H. V. Kaltenborn, talk	Musical Roundup	Vaughn Monroe's Orch
10:45	Mischa Auer	Silver Nocturne	Norman Thomas, talk	Music R'ndup; Weather	Dick Stabile's Orch
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	'King Cole Trio"
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	E. Butterfield's Orch
11:30	Boyd Raeburn's Or.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	"China's Triple Seven";	Day's End: News
11:45	Boyd Raeburn's Or.	Concert Miniature; News	Music You Want	speakers; chorus; orch.	Day's End: Music

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Guest in the House," Julie Haydon. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.
Exeter—"See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Tunisian Victory." 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Fenway—"Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:30. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason. 1:10, 4:40, 8.
Keith Memorial — "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:42, 9:55. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.
Kenmore—"Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotton. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 1, 4:20, 8.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:15, 9.
Modern—"Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:40, 6:15, 9:15. "Falcon Out West," Tom Conway. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8.
Orpheum—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 9:20, 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 7:20, 9:50.
Paramount—"Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:45.
RKO-Boston—"A Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 10:49 a. m., 1:51, 4:53, 7:55, 10:33. Stage show: 12:29, 3:31, 6:33, 9:09.
Scollay—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald. 10:09 a. m., 12:50, 3:31, 6:12, 8:53.
State—"The White Cliffs of Dover." Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.
South Station Theater—Gracie Fields. Sports, Cartoons, Pete Smith Specialty, Digest of World News. Continuous, 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Telepix—"Mexico," "Russian Philharmonic," "Film Memories," "Lew Lehr," "Pete Smith," "Historic Sports," "Little Lulu," latest war news. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. 2:35, 6, 9:25. "Lady and the Monster," Vera Ralston, Erich von Stroheim. 1:05, 4:30, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald. 9:25, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Bugle Sound," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Rationing," Wallace Beery. "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton.
Regent: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Long Voyage Home." 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "Jamboree," George Byron, Ruth Terry.
Coolidge Corner: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Jam Session," Ann Miller.
Cleveland Circle: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Goodnight Sweetheart," Bob Livingston, Ruth Terry. 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. Selected Short Subjects. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Lumber Jack," William Boyd. 2, 8.
University: "See Here, Private Hargrove." Donna Reed, Robert Walker. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Lady Let's Dance," Belita. 3:15, 6:35, 9:50.
EVERETT—Capitol: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 3:34, 9:09. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes. 2:08, 7:43.
Park: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor. "The Racket Man," Tom Neal, Jeanne Bates.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Follow the Boys," "Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone. 1:20, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy. 3, 8:45. "March of Time," latest shorts. 2:30, 8:15.
LYNN—Drive-In Theater: "The Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone.
MALDEN—Granada: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 2:35, 5:38, 8:40.
Mystic: "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe. 3:58, 7, 9:39. "Jamboree," Ruth Terry. 2:22, 8:28.
Strand: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 3:05, 8:15. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake, Jane Lawrence. 2, 7, 10.
Maplewood: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller, Larry Parks.
Orpheum: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, James Ellison. "Black Parachute," J. Carradine, Ona Munson.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:26, 8:26.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Falcon Out West," Tom Conway.
Fellsway: "Lost Angel," M. O'Brien, James Craig. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester, Gordon Oliver.
NATICK — Colonial: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. Latest invasion news and selected shorts. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Man from Down Under," Charles Laughton.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Follow the Boys," W. C. Fields. "Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone. Nigel Bruce. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Call of the South Seas," Alan Lane

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Churchill: Robot Bombs Will Not Divert Attack

LONDON, July 6 (Reuter)—Following are the salient points of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's lengthy and sober speech to the House of Commons on Hitler's flying bomb, given in indirect and direct quotations:

The punching power of the RAF Bomber Command will not be diverted from the battlefield of Normandy or Germany's war industries. Britain is not prepared to play Germany's game when the odds are so heavily in the Allies' favor.

London will have to adapt itself to this new form of indiscriminate attack. The Prime Minister and the War Cabinet are convinced that London, which survived the blitz of 1940-41 when the Luftwaffe was at the height of its striking power will survive this new form of aerial warfare which is likely to go on for some time.

So far 2,754 bombs have been launched at Britain and these have killed 2,752 persons. More than 8,000 persons have been injured.

Bomb Sites Destroyed

The British Government was right in not talking too much until it had learned more about Hitler's latest weapon.

Prior to the start of the blitz, RAF and American bombers destroyed 100 flying-bomb sites which the Germans had built. All the information which led to the destruction of these sites came from Allied secret agents and air reconnaissance.

These Allied bombings saved London from a much heavier bombardment, a bombardment which would have started six months ago.

Long-range rocket installation in the Pas de Calais area of France have been continuously attacked since September, "and reconnaissance has revealed about 100 smaller sites between Havre and Calais in the course of erection. All these have been destroyed."

"Now, under pressure of our counter measures and the need of something to boast about, the Germans have developed a new series of pre fabricated structures which can be rapidly erected and camouflaged, and it is from these that the present attacks are being made.

As new sites are constructed or existing one repaired, our bombing attacks are repeated."

50,000 Tons of Bombs

The total weight of bombs so far dropped on flying-bomb and rocket targets in France and Germany has reached 50,000 tons, and the number of reconnaissance flights now total many thousands.

"These efforts have been exacting to both sides, friend and foe."

Quite a considerable proportion of Allied flying power has been diverted from other forms of offensive activity, but the Germans too, have sacrificed a great deal of manufacturing strength which could have increased their bomber and fighter forces working in conjunction with their hard-pressed armies.

Between 100 and 150 flying bombs are being discharged daily, and have been discharged over the past fortnight or so from France.

"A very large proportion of these have, however, failed to cross the Channel or had been shot down and destroyed by various methods."

Battle May Be Lengthy

This battle may be a somewhat lengthy affair. Therefore the number of casualties after today will be given at monthly intervals by the Minister for Home Security.

Robot Is 'Revenge' Weapon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Germans call it V-1. The abbreviation stands for Vergeltungswaffe-Eins—retaliation weapon Number One. The name occurs in official references, must recently a discussion of the robot bombs by Dr. F. Nauman, Secretary of State of the Propaganda Ministry, in a speech at Leipzig.

Clandestine radio reports say one German nickname is "Verdummungswaffe"—stupefication weapon. It has a double meaning, criticising the propaganda effect which the robots are supposed to have on the German people.

Luftwaffe Gen. Alfred Manke is credited with the development of the robot bomb, but he is understood to have characterized the research as "incomplete" and urged against use of the weapon at its present stage of development. Radio reports say General Manke has been transferred to a secondary command in Italy.

Incidentally, the name "Buzzbomb" is open to ambiguity. It has been used in Allied circles to identify a low-flying bomb or torpedo attack. The British developed a host of nicknames, ranging from "Doodlebug" to "comets," but the name which persists is just "those things!"

"Up to 6 a. m. this morning, 2,754 flying bombs were launched and there were 2,752 fatal casualties. The total number of injured detained in hospitals is about 8,000 This does not include minor injuries. Of those detained in hospitals a large proportion have been discharged after a few days.

"We have prepared for so many more casualties in the Battle of Normandy than have actually occurred so far that we have for the present a considerably immediate emergency reserve in which to disperse cases fully.

"A very high proportion of the casualties—a little over 10,000 severe or mortal—have fallen on London.

"The flying bomb is a weapon literally and essentially indiscriminate in its nature, purpose, and effect."

No Guarantee Given

No guarantee can be given as to the future.

"When I visited scenes of flying-bomb damage as recently as Saturday last the only question asked of me was, 'what are you going to do about it'?"

"I replied, everything in human power, and we have never failed yet.

"That is the only promise I can make yet. I must, however, make it perfectly plain—and I do not want there to be any misunderstanding about it—we shall not allow the battle operations in Normandy or the attacks we are making against special targets in Germany to suffer.

"They come first, and we must fit our own domestic arrangements into the general scheme of war operations.

"There can be no question of allowing the slightest weakening in the battle.

"London will never be conquered, will never fail; her renown, triumphing over every ordeal, will long shine among men."

It has now been decided to use deep shelters.

"With regard to evacuation, aged and infirm must be considered, but children come first."

Battle Toll Exceeded

More Britons have been killed by flying bombs in Southern England than were killed in the first 15 days of the Battle of Normandy.

"Casualty and first-aid services in Greater London are working excellently. They are not at all strained beyond their capacity."

"I must say a word about our American friends and Allies in London, from the highest official to the ordinary soldier whom one meets. They have in every way made common cause with us and have been forthcoming as helpers with assistance of every kind. No one can visit a bomb site where an explosion has recently taken place but see how very quickly they are upon the scene and give a helping hand to anyone in distress.

"The same is true of the great headquarters under General Eisenhower where they are conducting this great battle (in Normandy) and where, apart from that, every conceivable assistance is given our forces and aid services."

Help by Americans Lauded by Churchill

By the Associated Press

London, July 6

The helpful role played by Americans in combating the "doodlebug blitz" on London was stressed by Prime Minister Churchill in Commons.

"I must say a word about our American friends and Allies in London, from the highest official to the ordinary soldier whom one meets," Mr. Churchill declared. "They have in every way made common cause with us and have been forthcoming as helpers with assistance of every kind. No one can visit a bomb site where an explosion has recently taken place, but see how very quickly they are upon the scene and give a helping hand to anyone in distress."

Churchill Tells Toll by Robot Bombs

Continued from Page 1

blitz included: September, 1940, 6,976 fatalities; October, 6,311; November, 5,003; December, 3,992; January, 1941, 1,648; February, 860; March, 4,610; April, 6,469; May, 5,601; June, 406.

Mr. Churchill gave no guarantee of any cessation of robot bomb attack until such time as the soil from which the projectiles are launched is liberated. Nor did he rule out the possibility of even worse assaults by other weapons.

He gave little precise information about the success of countermeasures, either offensive or defensive, except the assurance that the proportion of flying bombs which failed to reach their objectives is considerable.

Mr. Churchill especially stressed the unmilitary nature of the weapon on account of its inaccuracy. This in itself, he said, prompted an interesting question about the state of Germany, which he was not prepared to go into at the moment. But this remark was taken to mean that Mr. Churchill sees Germany nearer defeat than he is usually prepared to admit.

No Letup on Germany

Mr. Churchill gave the House of Commons categoric reassurance that the battle in Normandy will not be allowed to suffer from any steps taken against the robots. The systematic bombing of Germany is to go on.

"They come first and we must fit in with the general picture," he said.

In disclosing that about 50,000 tons of Allied bombs have been dropped "so far" on flying bomb and rocket targets in France and Germany, Mr. Churchill said:

"Quite a considerable proportion of our flying power has been diverted from other forms of offensive activity. The Germans have sacrificed a good deal of manufacturing strength which could have increased their fighter and bomber forces . . .

"It is yet to be decided whose effort will suffer most in the process."

But Mr. Churchill affirmed that the new weapon never has been underrated in the inner circles of the Government. He disclosed that the battle of robots was like an iceberg—only part of it showing in the present flareup.

He described the first stages of the robot struggle dating back to the early days of 1943 as "an unseen battle into which great effort has been poured."

German Replacements

The Prime Minister disclosed that 100 of the first flying bomb launching sites between Havre and Pas de Calais were destroyed, but that the Germans are now using hastily erected and transported prefabricated launching gear. These can be more easily erected in bad weather.

If it hadn't been for the success of countermeasures, the assault on London would have begun six months ago.

Mr. Churchill gave a glimpse of the tremendous and dramatic chapter of war, with the Germans desperately striving to get the new attack under way; with Allied secret agents stealing secrets; with Allied spy planes taking many thousand pictures; with experts poring long hours over pictures and data in the stupendous task of interpretation.

The Prime Minister electrified the Commons with a grim flash of gratification when he recalled how the secret, closely hidden experimental center of Pee Nemunde was located in July, 1943, and blasted by the RAF with great damage, including the killing of the chief robot expert whom Mr. Churchill described as living in a "Strength Through Joy" community.

A Speech of Humility

This was one of scattered shafts of grim humor with which the Prime Minister lightened an otherwise intensely serious statement. I have listened to all of Mr. Churchill's great and rallying speeches of the war from the Press Gallery. This wasn't a great speech. It didn't seem the occasion for histrionics.

The Prime Minister seemed humble in face of the new suffering that London in particular is shouldering. He was defiant to the enemy. But he seemed to judge aright the mood of this nation's Capital.

One would like to have everyone of the Londoners now under bombardment, bereaved or homeless from a new and terrifying weapon, to have witnessed the Commons scene today—the Prime Minister couldn't give them any substantial comfort.

Days of Ordeal

His voice and bearing were tired, like so many ordinary fellow Londoners today. He admitted it.

Mr. Churchill has made many great wartime speeches to the Commons and on the radio. I don't think he has ever had a more delicate task than today.

Britain's war leader stressed the following points:

"The flying bomb is a weapon literally and essentially indiscriminate in its nature, purpose, and effect."

"It would be a great mistake to underrate the serious character of this particular form of attack."

The Government will not evacuate London; nor will there be any general evacuation of the metropolis. But every facility will be given for those not needed to leave the city, especially children and the young, and expectant mothers.

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British Ears Turn (Censored)

IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, July 6 (AP)—British cartoonists are having some grim fun by drawing pictures of civilians with one ear bigger than the other because it is constantly turned skyward to listen for German flying bombs.

Pedestrians freeze and strain to filter out ordinary traffic noises from the hum of the flying bombs. (Forty-two words censored.) When the motor is heard, everyone stands still and holds his breath until it gets louder and louder. If the motor cuts out, everyone in the area hits the dirt, or anything close to mother earth.

The roar of the bombs is so loud that everyone within a square mile feels as though it is passing directly over his particular head.

If you are driving a car you can't hear, so must watch the people in the streets. . . . If they start to gaze skyward or run for doorways, you grab your hand brake and dive into the gutter.

The business-as-usual attitude is causing (two words censored) casualties. When bombs fall (two words censored) is during the daytime. (Three words censored.) No one goes to shelters in the daytime unless he happens to be standing in front of one when a bomb comes directly overhead.

Some buildings now have roof spotters who press buttons when it looks as if a bomb is coming directly overhead. The occupants then step into the corridors. Flying glass is causing the majority of casualties.

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More than that, it provides a real measure of the worth of man-made rubber tires, as shown by such typical records as these:

A large metropolitan taxi company using 3,000 Goodyear synthetic rubber tires reports an average service of 30,000 miles per tire — before recapping.

On sixteen taxi fleets operating in as many states, the average before recapping is 22,360 miles.

And scores of letters from war workers, police officials, doctors and other unrestricted drivers tell of equally high mileage with trouble-free performance. Similar satisfactory service is being enjoyed by users of Goodyear synthetic rubber tubes.

All this demonstrates that it is not the material *but what is done with it* that counts most in building tires. It is one more proof of the tire-building skill that makes *more people ride on Goodyear tires than on any other kind.*

Surely, if you judge by performance, your choice in synthetic rubber tires must be Goodyears — now, as for the past twenty-nine consecutive years, the world's first-choice tire.

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Supertwist—T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

Romania's 'Useful Jews' Spared Under Regime of Ion Antonescu

Continued from Page 1

the brakes be applied to the Iron Guard and for a time listed Romanian Jewry in that special category of "useful Jews."

Thus it was that while the Jews of Poland, Lithuania, White Russia, the Ukraine, and Bessarabia were being mercilessly and planfully exterminated, their kinsmen in Romania enjoyed comparative immunity from the extreme forms of anti-Semitism.

Even those provisions of anti-Jewish laws which prevented a Jew owning land or factories were got around in many instances by taking a Romanian into partnership and transferring the business to his name.

Jews Stayed On

The Romanian served as a "front" while the Jew continued to run it as before. Such was the position in Botosani flour mills and other local enterprises. Then when the Germans and Romanians retreated the Romanian "owners" fled with them and the Jews stayed on and continued to operate enterprises.

The leading Jewish body in Romania is the Jewish Community of Bucharest, which sends its representatives to Jewish communities of all other Romanian districts.

Behind its policy of collaboration with Premier Antonescu the Bucharest Community has from time to time succeeded in doing a little something to lighten the sufferings of their coreligionists.

Thus through efforts of the Bucharest Community a comparatively small number of Jews were deported from Romania proper to the Ukraine—Transnistria the Romanians called it—were repatriated, including several thousand orphans, who were then farmed out in small batches for various Jewish Communities to take care of.

Clothes Sent to Camp

Some Ukrainian and Bessarabian Jewish adults and children were smuggled out along with others. The Bucharest Jewish Community also managed to send clothes to some of the concentration camps in Transnistria. All this was no more than a drop in the limitless sea of sorrow, but it helped to save a few individual lives and salve more consciences.

Such gestures were far easier to make after the Stalingrad debacle which took much of the starch out of Premier Antonescu's self assurance and made his underlings far more amenable to bribery.

Even so the Jews of Botosani lived in constant trepidation lest Hitler hordes as they reeled backward through Romania vent their chagrin in savage pogroms as happened in parts of the Ukraine. It is no wonder that Jews of all descriptions from rich to poor welcomed the Red Army as deliverers.

Since then sharp antagonisms have developed inside the Jewish Community. There is an active and articulate Zionist faction, there is a wealthy uppercrust whose members hold most of the offices in the Jewish Community organization, and there is a radical Communist or near-Communist group.

Wealthy Jews intent on safeguarding their wealth fear any suspect communistically inclined Jews far more than they do the Red Army authorities.

On Good Behavior

They accuse these local "reds" of plotting to Sovietize Romania. However these accusations seem based on fear rather than fact, for local Communists appear to be on their good behavior. And while the trade unions abolished by Premier Antonescu have now been revived, their leaders with whom we talked insisted that they were strictly economic in character and nonpolitical.

In this town the Romanian is far less conspicuous than the Jewish population. But they, too, seem fully eager to co-operate in maintenance of law and order and manifest no antagonism whatsoever toward the Russians and didn't behave in the least like citizens of an occupied enemy country, or seem to feel the least onus for the Romanians' role as a Hitler satellite—an indication that the war was never popular here, although there were plenty of Romanians willing to share in Ukrainian spoils while they lasted.

Musical Loyalty Changed

It was astonishing how readily and eagerly Romanian string orchestras which probably not so long ago were ready to fiddle off the "Horst Wessel Lied" or other Nazi gems at the wave of a hand have now mastered a repertory of the latest Soviet songs.

At more than one reception in our honor we discovered that Romanians believe "Yankee Doodle" to be the American anthem.

By the same token, a Romanian official who as a recruiting officer for the Romanian Army sent thousands of Romanians to their doom in the Ukraine, South Russia, and the Caucasus, expressed to the Soviet Commandant his readiness to recruit for the Red Army.

Needless to say, his offer was rejected.

The sole Romanian of a different stripe we encountered was the Mayor of Dorohoi, an elderly lawyer well-known throughout Romania, who visibly loathed everything and everyone, including us and Russians, wished he was back in his comfortable mansion in Bucharest, and omitted to join in a toast to an Allied victory.

Picture of Bucharest

I talked to several businessmen, including the Botosani Ford agent who spoke faultless English—though for many months he hadn't had one car to sell. Right to the last he had been getting spare parts from Ford plants in Germany and Northern Italy.

He visited Bucharest last March and told me that life in the Capital at that time was entirely normal, business was booming, night life was "brilliant," and nobody seemed troubled by the war, at any rate among the circles in which he moved.

Since then he believed things in the Capital had changed considerably due to the rapid deterioration of the military situation, but also largely to American bombing which had severely damaged the city.

Contrasted to the towns with their predominantly Jewish population were the villages which are entirely Romanian. In the Botosani district 150 big landowners out of 152 filed their estates.

Some of these had previously been confiscated from Jews who now tried to reassert their ownership, but in the face of strong peasant objection their claims have been denied despite pressure from the Jewish community.

Instead, the Prefecture first appointed managers to all abandoned estates, but this system proved unsatisfactory and the land is now being worked by the peasants themselves.

Another direct benefit to the peasantry has been the drastic reduction of the basic land tax from 1,000 to 200 lei a hectare as well as the elimination of various surtaxes. Nevertheless, agriculture has inevitably suffered dislocation.

Large Areas Neglected

The battle line swept through here in early April in the very midst of planting time. Consequently large areas lie neglected and many crops have a weedy and neglected appearance.

So far food is cheap and plentiful, but next winter the situation may deteriorate.

The peasants seem genuinely to hate the Germans and are friendly toward the Russians, though their politics, so far as we could gather, are fairly conservative.

More than once we heard them express a wish for the return of King Carol and the "good old days." There were also fond references to Queen Marie.

Thronged by Townsfolk

Before the arrival of our group of correspondents, word had somehow circulated that an "Allied Commission" was coming. Added to that we were the first group of foreigners other than Russians that these people had seen in many months.

Consequently the moment any one of us appeared on the street he was smothered by a mob of eager townsfolk, practically all of whom had relatives in America or had been there themselves at some time.

We were deluged with letters and addresses and inquiries about what were the possibilities now of getting to the States.

Probably the strangest character of all was an elderly Irish woman who had been in Botosani 30 years, but whose Dublin brogue was as fresh as on the day she left the Emerald Isle.

She was a housekeeper for a wealthy Romanian family who had fled to Bucharest, leaving her to look after their property, and consequently most of her conversation was about furniture against which all sorts of sinister people were plotting.

On the eve of our departure the Russian Commandant, with the air of a harassed man, genuinely thanked us for giving him a vacation. "During your stay," he said, "everyone has been so busy following you around that the 'black market' suspended operations."

Yank Fliers Called 'Khorosho Touarich'

By the Associated Press

A Bomber Base in England, July 6

Fortress crews on the triple-shuttle raid to Russia and Italy picked up a Russian vocabulary.

The Russians called the Yanks "Khorosho Tovarich," meaning "good comrade," for the bombing of Berlin.

Crewmen said the Russians particularly liked to have Berlin, Budapest, and Ploesti bombed.

Taylor Establishes Home in Rome Villa

ROME, July 6 (AP)—Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal represeniattve to the Vatican, established his residence July 3 in a 60-room villa owned by Marion Morgan Kemp at 22 Via Gregoriana, after a scramble among high Allied officers who wanted it.

Mr. Taylor's rights were established when he walked in with a personal letter from the wealthy New York woman, whom he had known for many years, and who had requested him to take over the villa as his official residence.

Servants who watched after the premises during the years of the owner's absence led officers of the Allied property control office to a quiet corner of the garden and dug up a box containing jewels which the owner was unable to take to the United States. "We buried them ourselves," said Marie Guidi, musical protégée of the villa owner.

Canadian Yards Get New Ship Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—British Columbia's shipyard industry will be prolonged well into 1945 as a result of the recent award of contracts for maintenance ships totaling $45,000,000. However, it is doubtful whether the new orders will result in intensifying the activity in the various plants sharing in the business.

The maintenance ships are reported to be of approximately the same tonnage as those built as cargo carriers and tankers for Wartime Shipbuilding, Ltd. They will be used primarily for repair work at sea and general purposes. Similar ships are now being built on an extensive scale in the United States to meet a new requirement in the growing naval offensive of the United Nations.

U. S. Honors Quartet Of British Noncoms

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, July 6 (AP)—Four British noncommissioned officers, who captured 1,000 Germans in the Cherbourg peninsula with nothing more than a sound truck, have been awarded the Bronze Star, the first American decoration presented to British soldiers in Normandy.

The quartet, from a British signal unit, had a truck equipped with loudspeakers. They were loaned to the Americans for a particular task.

Trained in this type of work—one spoke German—the four moved forward, telling the Germans in their last resisting stronghold that their positions were hopeless. The Germans surrendered.

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1 envelope Gelatine*
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1 pint boiling water
¾ cup sugar
4 tablespoons Golden Rule Raspberry Fruit Flavor*

Soak Gelatine in cold water five to ten minutes. Add this to the boiling water, stirring. Add sugar and stir until dissolved and cooled. Then add Raspberry, strain, and set in mould. Serve with a topping of Marshmallow or whipped cream.

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For it is the foot soldier who travels the last hundred yards to a decision.

Of course, the magnificent contribution of the Navy and of the Air Forces is absolutely essential to victory. No less vital is the assistance of the Armored and Tank Destroyer units and the Engineers. And the Infantry could not continue to fight but for the Technical and Supply Services which are ever on hand to provide supplies and communications, and to care for the wounded.

But the great goal of the other Arms and Services is to bring the Infantryman to a position from which he may advance to hand-to-hand combat with the enemy.

Advancing across that last hundred yards of shell-torn field is the supreme test of battle. Generally it follows a nerve-wracking inching forward under enemy fire, under cover of the supporting fire of artillery, of the Air Forces, and of the heavy weapons of the regiment.

But as the Infantryman approaches the enemy lines, all this supporting fire must be lifted. He is "on his own." There is nothing in front of the front line of the Infantry except the enemy. Then the outcome rests entirely on the effectiveness of his own individual weapons—the rifle, the bayonet, the carbine, the hand grenade. And, most important of all, on the doughboy's courage and skill.

When you read the newspapers or listen to radio news broadcasts which tell of the capture of an enemy position, salute the foot soldier—the Infantryman who bears the responsibility for the final decision—the decision of Victory.

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Russians Drive Toward Pinsk—Marshal Rundstedt Replaced

Kesselring have not sufficient forces in Normandy and Italy to put up a good holding fight. In Normandy, American forces, by-passing La Haye-du-Puits, have pushed some three miles southeast of that city. But resistance is strong, both here and around Caen, which is defended with the most closely packed tank and infantry divisions — only three miles to a division.

A similar situation is developing in Italy where as the Allies draw near vital points like Livorno, Ancona, and Florence, German resistance is rapidly growing.

At the moment the Eighth Army is about 65 miles south of Florence and the Fifth is 10 miles from the port of Livorno (Leghorn). Here the Fifth is confronted with reinforced German units using 170-mm. rifles with a range of 20 miles.

According to radio reports, the Germans are making elaborate preparations for a Russian advance into Poland by moving all possible factories and installations of military value from Poland into the Reich. All farms are being burned, although steps are being taken to get in as much as possible of this year's harvest and convey it into Germany before the Russians take over.

In the Pacific, American veteran shock troops who stormed ashore on Noemfoor Island, off Dutch New Guinea, and captured the Kamiri airfield on July 4, have pushed on three miles and taken a second of the island's three airfields at Kornasoren without meeting heavy opposition.

Russia:

Red Army Strikes Toward Pinsk

The Red Army unleashed a great new thrust in the direction of Pinsk and Brest Litovsk, while vanguards of Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army were reported within 45 miles of Wilno, gateway to the northern Baltic Republics.

Like the beginning of the White Russian campaign, the new drive was launched with terrific artillery barrages operating with mighty air support. It was too early, however, to tell whether it was a general offensive.

General Cherniakhovsky's advance on Wilno from the southeast carried through Smorgonie, where his cavalry units were only 140 miles from the borders of East Prussia, front dispatches said.

Other Soviet troops mopping up the Minsk region proceeded with the liquidation of the battered remnants of the German XII and XXVII Corps and the XXXIX Tank Corps.

Molodeczno, latest major point to fall to the sweeping Russian offensive, was one of the mainstays of the Germans 90-mile Vileika-Nesvizh line, and a junction of the Minsk-Wilno and Polotsk-Lida railroads.

The way now appeared open for a simultaneous advance by General Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army and Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic Army into Lithuania and Latvia.

There was no confirmation in Moscow of a German report that the vital communications center of Kowel, 215 miles southwest of Minsk, had been evacuated by Nazi troops.

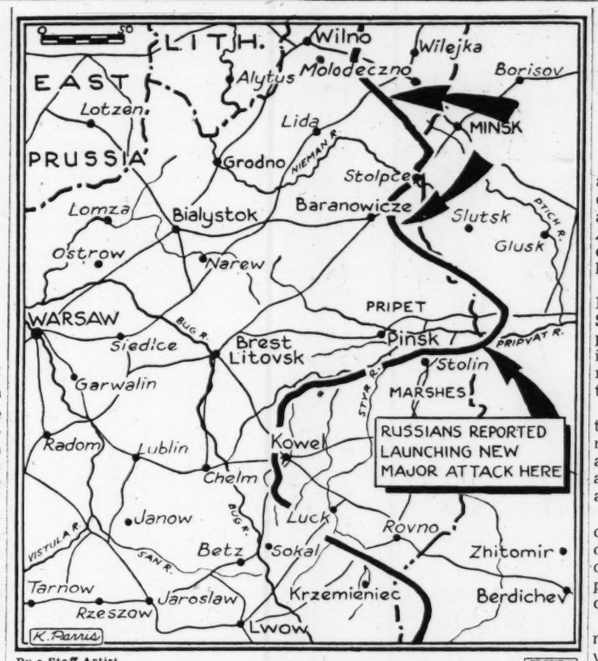
The Moscow Radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor in London, said the Germans were counterattacking in the Baranowicze area, 81 miles southwest of Minsk, using infantry, tanks, and aircraft. "Particularly fierce fighting is going on," the radiocast said.

Reuter quoted the Moscow Radio as saying other German counterattacks were reported west of Molodeczno, but declaring "The Red Army," however, is sweeping the Germans away in its drive to the west."

Great waves of Stormoviks (dive bombers) hunted out German salients in the Pinsk Marshes, blasting them from low levels and driving the Nazis along the few roads leading back toward the Gorin River and Pinsk.

Military observers in Moscow saw in this new activity through the difficult marshes a challenge to Hitler's whole central position and, if coupled with the southern White Russian offensive, believed it should carry straight to Brest Litovsk and Warsaw.

The Russians' push toward the Berlin - Warsaw - Wilno-Daugavpils-Pskov-Leningrad railway—one of the main arteries of the Baltics, was under pressure not only from General Bagramian's Army but also from General Cherniakhovsky's cavalry and tanks.



By a Staff Artist

Russian Front Moves West

Arrows indicate main points of Russian advance around the Pripet Marshes and to the north. The reported new attack is in the direction of Pinsk immediately west of the marsh country.

Nazi Reserves:

Hitler Reported Ready to Use Them

The Moscow Radio broadcast a report from Stockholm that Hitler had just decided to throw all his reserves into the struggle on the Eastern Front.

The radio report said "an extraordinary meeting has just been held at Hitler's headquarters. Col. Gen. Kurt Zeitzler, chief of the German General Staff, and Col. Gen. Ernst von Busch, commander in chief of the Eastern Front, were present.

"Zeitzler said the German Army was faced with superiority it could not equal and Hitler was said to have ordered that all reserves were to be flung into the battle at once to stop the Soviet advance."

Normandy:

Americans Plunge Around La Haye

Columns of the American First Army plunged southward beyond besieged La Haye-du-Puits both to the east and west, outflanking this western anchor of the enemy's Normandy line, while other troops battled inside the town itself after capturing the railway station nearly half a mile to the north.

The Americans forcing their way south on the Cherbourg Peninsula reached Las du Jardins, three miles southwest of La Haye, while on the east another spearhead penetrated the Forest du Mont Castre, three miles southeast of the town, and battled the German 17th Panzer Grenadiers for possession of vital high ground in the wooded region.

A heavy tank and infantry battle raged near Caen on the eastern flank of the Normandy battle area. The Allied communiqué said Canadian and British forces held firm against a strong German counterattack in the Carpiquet area, just west of Caen.

Headquarters announced that Nazi troops were more densely packed in defense positions in the Caen region than on any battle ground in this or the last war.

The Allied Supreme Command said that German troops there had reached a concentration of one division to slightly less than three miles of the front—a situation that leaves little room for maneuvering.

Allied troops also are closely packed, with little freedom of movement.

The German High Command was reported throwing tanks and infantry lavishly into the battle, and hand-to-hand fighting was going on for airfields south of newly captured Carpiquet.

The mile-long Carpiquet airfield is a no-man's land, and an officer observer reported to Supreme Headquarters that three sets of two huge hangars had been destroyed.

"German tanks can be seen moving among the remains of the hangars, and shells whistle from both sides of the airdrome," he said.

The airdrome, built in 1938, is one of the best in Normandy and has been used extensively by the Germans.

Today's clearing weather gave promise of more intense air activity.

Front dispatches indicated that medium bombers, which have been inactive over the battle area for several days, struck during the night and morning in and around Caen.

On the American side of the front, Australian and New Zealand Mosquitoes supported the advancing doughboys during the night. The pilots reported heavy artillery duelling along the 17 miles of the battle front on the Cherbourg Peninsula.

The German Air Force took advantage of a cloud cover yesterday to challenge the Allied air supremacy in isolated sectors, but lost 35 planes in the air against 17 for the Allies. Four other German planes were destroyed on the ground.

Partisans:

Large French Areas Liberated in France

French Partisans have liberated areas in six departments of Southern France in large-scale fighting against the Germans and helped Allied invasion forces by cutting enemy communications, Allied headquarters announced.

Praising the co-operation of French forces of the interior, the Supreme Command said that probably "95 per cent of the public in America and Britain do not realize the full extent of the help they are giving the Allies."

The areas liberated by the Partisans include parts of the Departments of Gers, Doubs, Ardeche, and Ain and the heavily forested area in the Departments of Drome and L'Isere in the Alps.

This was accomplished, special communique No. 4 said, "in spite of the violent reaction on the part of German troops who were supported by fighter and bomber aircraft and armor."

"Two aircraft have been definitely destroyed, several armored vehicles have been captured, and in one engagement alone 150 Germans were killed and 15 taken prisoner," the communiqué said.

In the campaign against German communications, Partisans caused 24 derailments in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle in Eastern France, destroying five locomotives and 54 trucks.

The French, co-operating with Allied air forces, slowed the movement of material by the Germans to the Normandy front by destroying tunnels, dislocating traffic in freight yards, and sabotaging canals. A train of trucks loaded with Tiger tanks was held up at Aurillac, 345 miles south of Paris, by the destruction of bridges.

The communiqué said the Partisans got in telling blows by cutting German telephone lines in more than 100 places.

Italy:

Eighth Army Pushes Close to Umbertide

Indian troops of the Eighth Army have reached the outskirts of Umbertide in the upper Tiber Valley and are threatening the main road to Florence west of Arezzo, Allied headquarters announced as stiffening German resistance brought the Fifth Army's advance up the Italian West Coast to a virtual standstill.

American advance units along the coast were reported in the vicinity of Castiglioncello, some 10 miles south of Livorno (Leghorn), but they were encountering heavy fire from all types of German weapons, including 170 millimeter rifles with a range up to 20 miles.

The Germans launched four heavy counterattacks July 5 against Americans holding half the town of Rosignano, but all were beaten off.

Further inland, heavy fighting also was reported in the outskirts of Castellina, but United States tank forces succeeded in driving a mile and one-half northeast of Monte Catini under sharp fire from enemy troops lodged on high ground outside the town."

An official spokesman declared "the enemy is particularly nervous about Fifth Army movements, and is keeping all highways under constant artillery fire."

Northwest of Siena, the Fifth Army was reported encountering remnants of the 162nd Turcoman and 29th Panzer Divisions.

Umbertide, an important highway junction, was reached by Eighth Army troops July 5 after they had crushed determined enemy resistance just south of the town, which is 42 miles east of Siena and 65 miles southeast of Florence.

One Eighth Army column was only three miles from the important road center of Arezzo after struggling through mud and elaborate German demolitions. At one point the Germans blew out 120 feet of roadway to impede pursuit.

Allied headquarters reported a battle in progress eight miles south of Ancona near the Adriatic Coast. In that area the Eighth Army occupied Badia and San Sabino, retaining the latter against a counterattack.

Castelfidardo also was taken, and directly on the coast the Allied troops entered the outskirts of Numana.

On the Fifth Army's right wing, French troops battered through German opposition to Highway 68 between Colle di Val d'Elsa and Volterra in fresh advances of one to four miles. The French also thrust out some eight miles north and west of Siena, meeting the greatest opposition at Abbadia and Monte Riggioni to the northwest.

RAF bombers hammered the rail yards at Verona in Northern Italy during the night, a few hours after American 8th and 15 Air Force bombers had pummeled targets in Southern France. Flying Fortresses bombed rail yards at Montpellier and teamed with Liberators in attacking Benziers. Other Liberators concentrated bombs on submarine pens at Toulon.

Ten heavy bombers and one other Allied plane were lost. Three enemy fighters were shot down.

South Pacific:

Americans Take Bulk of Noemfoor

Running roughshod against minor opposition, American infantrymen captured Kornasoren airdrome on Noemfoor Island to complete two thirds of the job assigned when Gen. Douglas MacArthur sent them ashore July 2.

Sweeping three miles up Noemfoor's northwestern coast from Kamiri Drome, which was captured two hours after the invasion, the Americans took Kornasoren July 4.

Only one airdrome—Namber, on the southwestern end of the island—remains to be taken. It appeared that the heaviest Japanese opposition would be encountered there. Limited sniper fire was the only resistance at Kornasoren.

Noemfoor, 50 miles off the Japanese base of Manokwari on Dutch New Guinea and about 800 miles from the Philippines, guards the entrance to Geelvink Bay as do the Schouten Islands to the east. Its dromes will supplement two already in use at Biak and Owi Islands in the Schouten group.

At Maffin Bay on the Dutch New Guinea coast, 250 miles east of Noemfoor, Allied troops which captured the Maffin Bay air strip June 30 advanced to within a mile of Sawar, the remaining Japanese field in that area.

Saipan Hard Nut But U. S. Pressed On

By the Associated Press

U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, July 6

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz told a press conference July 5 that the task of conquering Saipan proved tougher than expected and American casualties were "quite severe" but "we're not the slightest bit pessimistic about the future."

"Rest assured we will continue to apply pressure against the Japanese at every point possible—constant, unremitting pressure."

China:

Japanese Losses Mount in Battle

Spirited attacks on the enemy in many sectors of the Hunan and Kwangtung fronts, combined with determined resistance in defense of the vital Hunan Province railway town of Hengyang, are combining to take a heavy toll of Japanese troops striving for complete control of the Canton-Hankow railroad, the Chinese High Command announced.

A communiqué estimated the Japanese had lost more than 6,000, including a high commanding officer, in the past 10 days of the fighting in the outer defenses and various suburban districts of Hengyang.

Striking on both sides of the Siang River, Chinese troops routed the enemy at Feikiang, south of Leiyang, and at Huantuling, southwest of Liling, and took a large number of enemy strong points, the communiqué said.

On the Kwangtung front farther south, the Chinese reported the recapture of Lungmoon, some 80 miles northeast of Canton. In the Tsingyun sector, about 40 miles northwest of Canton, Chinese forces were reported beating back the enemy in the eastern suburb on the south bank of the Pai River, and in the western suburb were wiping out the Japanese forces, the communiqué declared.

The Chinese in Hengyang received "many tons" of ammunition dropped to them by low-flying Mitchell bombers, an American 14th Air Force communiqué said.

In Northern Burma, Chindits have occupied a village about 14 miles west of Mogaung, the Chinese said.

Lost British Driver Directed by German

ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN NORMANDY, July 6 (AP) — A British Red Cross ambulance driver related today the experience of getting lost miles inside the enemy lines and being directed to safety by a German officer.

"We started from Fontenay-le Pesnel," the driver said, "rolled through Hottot (German stronghold) and way on to Le Lionvert.

"Lost, we stopped and asked a German officer where the British lines were. He didn't seem to know we were British and couldn't understand very well. But he got the word 'British' and pointed the way back. Nobody stopped us the whole way."

Japan Changes Its Strategy; Chinese Buffer to Delay Allies

Continued from Page 1

sources of ammunition, guns, and planes. Japan has some factories in Korea and Manchuria, and is reportedly increasing the number as fast as possible. There recently has been much talk over the Japanese Radio of new synthetic oil plants being built in Manchuria.

But the fact remains that without the arms industry of Japan proper, the Japanese war machine would be in as hopeless a position as the British if, after Dunkerque, the British Isles had fallen and there had been no America to become the arsenal of the Allied cause.

But none of this is to say that the plan does not pose serious obstacles for the Allied advance. Hengyang itself, now surrounded by the Japanese advance, was until recently the center from which Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's air forces operated against the Japanese along the coast. Big Allied air bases there have been abandoned, and in turn become available to the Japanese.

We still have the new B-29's which can get across this new buffer area. But Japanese industry is going to be disastrously threatened only when it can be subjected to daily, massed air pressure over distances comparable to those between Britain and Berlin. That is ruled out by this new Japanese advance unless it can be checked or until it can be undone.

American Hopes Fade

Only the Chinese at this stage can check it. Their ability to do so is not regarded optimistically. If they fail, one American hope is frustrated: the hope that Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell would be on the China Coast to help Admiral Nimitz ashore when he arrives. Instead of help from inland, Admiral Nimitz' forces will face a landing operation not, presumably, comparable in difficulties with the landings in Normandy, but still landing operations against a coast held in great depth by the enemy and covered by his air power where we had hoped ours would be.

Instead of the China Coast offering an immediate opportunity for pouring in supplies for a waiting Chinese Army, it will offer a battlefield which must be won before contact with the Chinese Army can be established.

It can be done, but it means more time unless a counter to it can be found. Japan admits the prospective loss of most of its outlying conquests, but the way of doing so poses new problems and new delays which call for a new strategic concept of how to finish the war.

Perhaps the answer already has been found by the Allied High Command. Conceivably they already may have turned to a more direct approach to Japan. Recent air attacks on the Bonins undoubtedly are part of the isolation of Saipan from its sources of reinforcement. But there is in them just a hint that the ladder of the Marianas and the Bonins might be a ladder which could be climbed straight to Japan, particularly if in the process the Japanese fleet could be brought to decisive action and destroyed.

Georgia General Gets Bermuda U. S. Army Post

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Jones, of Norcross, Ga., has been named Commanding General of United States Army Forces in Bermuda, the Eastern Defense Command announced today.

Origin of First Indians

The first American Indians came over the Bering Straits from Asia as a hunting people 15 to 25 thousand years ago, archaeologists say.

Saipan Gazette Gives Boys News

By the Associated Press

A Forward U. S. Army Command Post, Saipan Island, June 22. Delayed.

As American leathernecks and doughboys drove the Japanese northward on this strategic island, they asked for factual news instead of the wild rumors that filtered in from invasion beaches and battle ridges.

So Lieut. Edmund Love, of Mich., decided to do something about it. He typed out the first edition of the "Saipan Gazette" for troops battling on a southern ridge.

"In the front lines men actually begged me for news," said Lieutenant Love. "They want to know what is going on in the outside world and in other Saipan battle sectors. A daily paper, no matter how crudely put together, goes far to quiet rumors."

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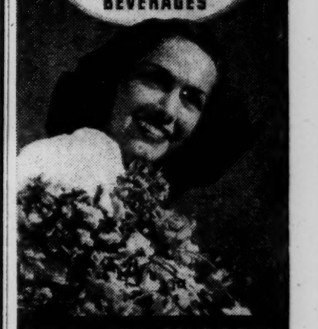
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Canada's Social-Aid Plan Wins Opposition Support

OTTAWA, July 6 (CP) — Leaders of the Government and official Opposition in the House of Commons have pledged their support to the advancement of social security in Canada.

Moving second reading of his bill to establish a Department of National Health and Welfare, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said:

"The time has come when it should be the obligation of some minister of the Crown to be specially concerned with matters that relate to human well-being and human welfare, whether they have been thought of in connection with provincial legislation in the past or whether both the provinces and the Dominion have been concerned.

"Personality is much more important than property, and human well-being than material wealth."

In giving general support to the measure, Gordon Graydon, Progressive Conservative House leader, said:

"I want to range myself and this Party in support of the advancement of human welfare in our politics, our economy, and our society. I do not think these matters can be stressed too greatly."

Many Social Schemes

Mr. King said Canada had many measures of social welfare, some provincial and some federal. The Government's aim was to link them into an integrated national system and, with additional measures such as health insurance, family allowances, and a contributory and more generous old-age-pensions scheme, move toward the general goal of social security. Welfare legislation naturally started with the provinces.

"It has become clear," he said, "that without some assistance and co-operation from the Federal Government, the provincial government will not be able to work out anything in the nature of a national scheme."

It was not the intention to invade provincial jurisdiction. The provinces would be consulted on national schemes and there would be conferences and co-operation both before and after the reaching of agreements.

Health Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Health insurance, proposed in the Governor-General's "speech from the Throne" at the opening of the present session of Canada's House of Commons, is definitely on the way, but there is little prospect of its immediate adoption, in the opinion of British Columbia's Provincial Secretary, George S. Pearson.

Back on the Pacific Coast following a conference of Provincial Health Ministers in Ottawa to discuss the Dominion's draft bill for health insurance, Mr. Pearson urged caution in fixing the cost and claimed British Columbia to be the only Province favoring the complete scheme as proposed by the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health.

Basically the Dominion Government's bill is a proposal only; a basis for discussion between the Federal authorities and the Provinces. With public health activities in each Province the exclusive right of that Province under powers granted in the British North America Act of 1867, the Dominion Government is restricted to health matters of national character embracing hospitals for members and ex-members of the Armed Forces, marine, and immigrant institutions.

In an attempt to obtain a uniformity of legislation and services among the individual Provincial health departments, the Dominion Government in 1919 led in the establishment of a Dominion Council of Health. Chairmaned by the Deputy Minister of the Dominion's Department of Pensions and National Health and enlisting the chief of each provincial health board, this body meets twice annually in Ottawa.

Procedure Under Bill

But despite the work of this group, health insurance in Canada must rise or fall under the terms of the British North America Act. Though proposed by the Dominion Government, state hospitalization and medical attention under the Act vesting this power in the Provinces would be carried on by local authorities with grants from the Federal treasury. But to qualify for these grants, Provinces must accept the bill as proposed by the Dominion's Department of Pensions and National Health.

This, argue opponents, is intimidation on the part of the Dominion Government. It leaves, in effect, the Provinces with power over health matters in name only and is a direct violation of the B. N. A. Act.

"Provincial views differ materially," claims British Columbia's Health Minister. "I think," Mr. Pearson said, "that British Columbia is really the only Province that favors a complete health insurance scheme. Some Provinces have extended health services; others have partial hospitalization schemes. I think that all Provinces however, would favor a full health insurance plan if there was an easy way of paying the cost. There is no easy way!"

Lack of Government-sponsored medical and hospitalization schemes has brought about a growth in private companies offering relief from sickness bills. Premiums paid on accident and sickness insurance in Canada during 1941 amounted to some $13,517,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In British Columbia Mr. Pearson estimates that 150,000 individuals subscribe to private health insurance plans.

In Vancouver, industrial center of British Columbia, more than 11,000 persons have subscribed to a hospitalization insurance scheme launched in January of this year. Sponsored by public hospitals and providing for hospital expenses for entire families, the scheme is sold for 60 cents a month to the individual. These plans, declares Mr. Pearson, are considerably cheaper than the proposed Dominion Government bill would provide.

Wants Accurate Data

With no Canadian Province geographically or statically alike, Mr. Pearson believes no concrete plan for national health insurance in Canada can be feasible until accurate statistics about hospital and medical care costs throughout Canada are tabulated. Though under the proposed scheme grants would be made to the Provinces adopting the Dominion's draft bill, each Province must contribute to the total cost within its own boundaries.

"I could not find out how their costs had been estimated here in British Columbia where costs are generally higher than in other parts of Canada and travel more difficult," states Mr. Pearson in commenting on the Ottawa conference. "The cost of the federal scheme is estimated to be $250,000,000 annually made up of Federal grant of $100,000,000, provincial grants of $50,000,000 and contributions by way of income tax $50,000,000. Assessments on individuals are estimated to contribute some $50,000,000."

As proposed by the Dominion Government the per capita cost would be $21.60. Of this amount the individual would pay $12 plus an additional payment by persons in higher income tax brackets. Mr. Pearson, on the other hand, believes the total cost should be $16.50, or a figure requiring a much smaller appropriation from each participating Province.

Leading U. S. Ace

Associated Press

Lieut. Col. Francis Gabreski

Colonel Gabreski, leading U. S. Army Air Force fighter pilot, shot down his 28th enemy plane July 5. Colonel Gabreski is from Oil City, Pa.

Pokryshkin Top Soviet Ace But Brother Pilots Crowd Him

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP)—Maj. Alexander Pokryshkin, with several more than 53 German planes destroyed in air combat, remains the leading ace of the Red Air Force, but is being crowded by two other fighter pilots who have reached totals of 53 each, it was announced last night.

Major Pokryshkin's latest score has not been announced but is said to have increased considerably, and he is still at the front.

The new contenders are Capt. Gregory Rechkalov, of the Urals district, a navigator for Major Pokryshkin before becoming a pilot; and Lieut. Nikolai Gulayev, former mechanic from Rostov.

The leading Allied ace in the European theater is Wing Commander J. E. (Johnny) Johnson, an Englishman commanding a Canadian Spitfire squadron, who has 35 German planes to his credit—all knocked down in air battles.

Also credited with 30 planes is Maj. James A. Goodson, of Toronto, Canada, who has served with the Canadian Air Force and the U. S. Air Force. Fifteen of his kills were in the air and 15 on the ground.

Maj. Robert S. Johnson, of Lawton, Okla., is next to Colonel Gabreski for the number of aerial kills among U. S. fliers. He has a total of 27 brought down in the air and is tied with Maj. Richard I. Bong, of Poplar, Wis., who is the leading U. S. ace in the Pacific war zone.

Major Bong, in addition to his 27 official kills has nine probables. In the Pacific, planes destroyed on the ground are not counted.

Lieut. John T. Godfrey, Woonsocket, R. I., wingman for Captain Gentile, is credited by the War Department with 29 planes—16 in the air and 13 on the ground.

Capt. Don S. Gentile, of Piqua, Ohio, also is credited with the destruction of 30 German planes, of which 23 were brought down in the air and seven were destroyed aground.

U. S. Aces Tied

Two young American fighter pilots were tied for U. S. aerial honors in the European theater yesterday, with 30 German planes apiece to their credit.

Lieut. Col. Francis Gabreski, of Oil City, Pa., just shot down his 28th Nazi plane. In addition, he is credited with destroying two enemy planes on the ground.

Przybszewski Becomes Kelly to Marine Buddies

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 6 (AP)—It's a grond old Irish name, at least the way the United States Marines pronounce Przybszewski.

Back from action on Choiseul, Vella Lavella, and Guadalcanal, Pfc Edward Przybszewski of Chicago related that the Leathernecks experienced considerable difficulty during mail call and when there were letters for him. The problem was solved when one mail clerk began to pronounce his name Kelly, accent on the first syllable. Since then he's been just plain Kelly to his corps comrades.

Russians Hail Restoration Of Stalingrad Tractor Plant

MOSCOW, July 6 (ONA)—The Stalingrad tractor plant which was the scene of bitter fighting in the last weeks of 1942 has been rebuilt and is again in production for the first time since the famous siege and the destruction of the German sixth army.

The first tractor rolled off the assembly line a few days after the 14th anniversary of the completion of the plant was being celebrated throughout the Soviet Union, June 17.

Restoration of the Stalingrad factory has been greeted with particular satisfaction because it is the pioneer tractor works of the nation and because it represents an engineering achievement of considerable scope under extremely difficult conditions.

A Russian writer who witnessed the work of reconstruction at several stages reports that when reconstruction crews went to work immediately after the German surrender they found high piles of debris, twisted girders and beams.

The crews were made up of thousands of workers of diverse nationalities from all parts of the Soviet Union, including Russians, Ukrainians, Kazakhs, Tatars, Kerghiz, Jews, and Estonians. Many of the workers had never before engaged in construction work.

There were no living quarters to speak of, the writer, A. Khavin, reports. The power station still lay in ruins and building materials were scarce. A tent city rose around the tractor plant and the workers lived there amid the ghastly ruins of the devastated city.

Under the direction of Chief Engineer Yakov Bukstein, holder of three government awards for other construction jobs, new restoration techniques were developed which are now being applied in restoration work in the Donbas, Kharkov, Kiev, and other liberated regions.

Flying repair squads were trained and plants producing building materials had to be set working before much progress could be made on the tractor works.

In a comparatively short period, more than 140,000 square meters of factory area and nearly 30,000 square meters of living space had been rehabilitated.

At the same time, city parks were being restored and boulevards were planted to flowers and trees.

Addressing a meeting of 600 engineers, natural scientists, and construction foremen at Stalino recently, Mr. Bukstein said his crews had pledged to make the tractor works "more powerful and our city more beautiful than before the war."

Nazis Knew D-Day—Doubted It

By Lieut. Weldon James
Marine Corps public-relations officer
Distributed by the Associated Press

ABOARD THE U. S. S. TEXAS. Delayed.—The Germans "knew" the great invasion was coming on that historic June 6, and told the natives so the day before, warning them to take to their shelters or the back country. But that isn't so sensational as it sounds. The French didn't believe it, and the evidence shows that the Germans didn't either.

Spend a day ashore touring up and down an eight-mile sector plastered by the guns of the Texas and other ships of this bombardment force and you can learn some surprising things.

The French had not been cleared out for 50 miles back from the coast. The Germans had warned them, but not forced them to leave.

Tenth Prediction

There were flocks of geese, ducks, and chickens in many farmyards and two herds of fine-looking milk cows along the road we traveled. The French, who looked not underfed but very badly clothed, said that the Germans, as usual, took the best and the most of everything.

The French told us that they were skeptical when the Germans said June 6 would be Invasion Day because this was "at least the 10th time this spring" that the German invasion jitters had tightened to the prediction point—a particularly favorite scare period, they said, had been May 17-18-19.

After so many cries of "wolf," the French announced to one another, and to the Germans, that they would head for their shelter only when they heard gunfire from the sea.

And they developed a fine little Gallic game. Those who had Germans billeted in their homes would begin each day with a bland, very polite question, "And when do you say the Allies will visit us now, Herr Capitaine?"

Outside evidence of the complete tactical surprise suffered by the Germans is afforded by the major developments of the campaign to date.

Though Allied air forces several times had bombed one local strong point, studded with steel-and-concrete casemates 10 feet thick on their rounded tops and six feet thick on sides, and sunk into the earth, not one casemate had been hit. Natives said bombs frequently had landed within 200 yards of each casemate, but never damaged it.

1,500-Pounders 'Sink In'

Naval five-inch shells, it was obvious, had literally bounced off the domelike tops, merely chipping them. But the 14-inch, 1,500-pound shells of the Texas, arched over with sharp accuracy from a point 12,000 yards distant, had opened up each one wide. Some of these shells, also, changed the French coastline a bit, making sloping beaches where before there had been towering cliffs.

The Army and the Navy's famed Seabees have worked a miracle of organizing a port, building roads and pouring a steady stream of soldiers, guns, tanks, and supplies inland from a wide spot on a country beach that never saw anything bigger than a fishing smack before.

Working under fire, the engineers had that road up from the beach started long before nightfall of D-Day.

It's two-way traffic on that dusty road inland. Long lines of Sherman tanks roar up from the beach, followed by long lines of great truckloads of tough-looking infantry guns, munitions, and foodstuffs. Back from the front come the empty trucks, their grimy transportation corps crews armed with carbines, and looking serious and preoccupied.

Multiply that beach so many times over an 80-mile beachhead and you have a beautiful picture. It's the sort of thing Hitler said those "military idiots" in Washington and London never could do.

Nazi Use of Turkey Protested by Soviet

ANKARA, Turkey, July 6 (AP)—Russian Ambassador Sergei Alexandrovich Vinogradov has protested to Turkey that Germans have used Turkish territorial waters and have flown over Turkish land in attacking Soviet Black Sea shipping.

In reply, Turkey has advised that shore and antiaircraft batteries have been reinforced to prevent a repetition.

Ambassador Vinogradov protested that a German submarine torpedoed a Russian freighter off the Turkish Black Sea harbor of Trabzon after hugging the shore and using Turkish territorial waters to prepare the attack. He also said Nazi planes from Bulgarian bases were continually flying over Turkish western territories to attack Soviet shipping.

One Norman Woman Captures Four Nazis

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, July 6 (AP)—An officer of the Allied psychological warfare division said detailed investigation had disclosed one case of a Frenchwoman bearing arms in Normandy.

She walked into an American-captured town carrying a rifle and before her marched four Germans with their hands high over their heads, the officer said.

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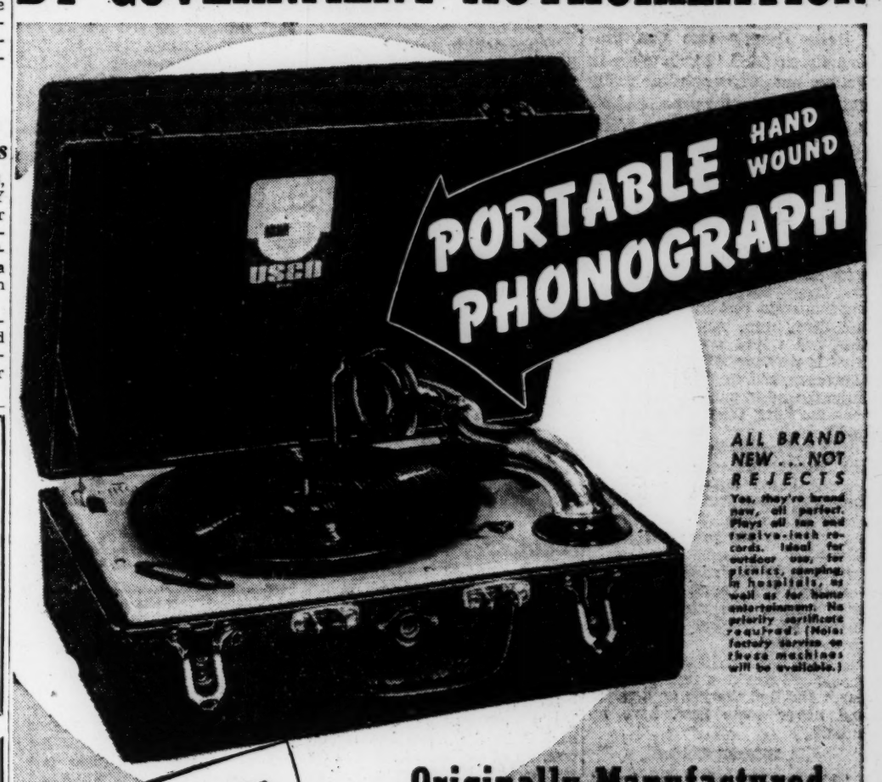

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The Singing Cave

By Margaret Leighton

Author of "Twelve Bright Trumpets," etc.

Chapter Two

The low-ceilinged ranch kitchen was warm and full of the good smell of bacon. Bill's mother, Retta Deane, was small and plump and quick on her feet, with Bill's own shade of sandy hair and bright brown eyes. She was gathering scraps for her chickens into a big pan. Lola stood washing dishes at the sink, while at the table Dad Mills was finishing his breakfast.

Dad Mills was an old prospector whom Bill had known all his life. Every year he came walking in off the desert driving his burro, Clementine, before him. He would stay at the Deanes' ranch and work for just enough wages to furnish himself with another grubstake, then off he would go again. He was a picturesque old figure with long, flowing white hair and a back that scarcely bent at all under the 80 years which he claimed. He had an inexhaustible fund of stories.

"You're just in time for breakfast. Come, sit down," said Retta Deane. She moved things on the table to make a place for Felipe. "Sit down, son. Whatever it is can wait until you get something inside you. Bill, you sit down, too. You hardly touched a bite before."

The bacon and eggs and hot cakes did taste pretty good, and Felipe's face grew less tragic with every mouthful. Both boys ate appreciatively while Bill's mother took her pan of scraps outside.

"Now tell us what the matter is," Mrs. Deane said as she reentered the kitchen.

When Felipe finished his story, a shocked silence filled the room.

Felipe's Claim

Retta Deane's face was profoundly troubled. "I hate to say it, Felipe, but if your father really did give Mattson the paper, and it's in order—legal, I mean—I'm afraid he's got the law on his side."

"But that's not fair!" cried Bill. "The horse belongs to Felipe. You raised him from a colt, didn't you?"

The Indian boy nodded. "Yes. An' the night he is born, I stay with his mother all the night long and keep watch to drive away the big mountain lion that is come to kill them both. All myself I did this, and I was very small then. That is why my father is give me this horse, and would not sell him, although he is palomino like you see—the fines' color we have ever had."

"And of course that's why Mattson wants him. He's the best-looking horse anywhere around here. City people are always crazy about palominos. He knows he could get a big price for him," added Bill.

"But if Mattson has the paper—Felipe's too young to be the legal owner, I'm afraid," Bill's mother said. "What can anyone do about it?"

A flush darkened Felipe's brown cheeks. "I can go away! I can go north and find the job on a ranch and never come back here no more!"

A Difficult Choice

"Oh, no, Felipe!" Lola's voice was full of dismay. "You can' go away, you can' do that! You got to stay on the Reservation, or near-by, anyway. If you go away an' Juan Lugo is gone, too, they take your lan' back. It's good lan', good for pasture and to grow corn, good col' water all the year. An' you have those horses—"

Here was another complication and a serious one. If both Juan Lugo and Felipe left the Reservation for good, the land which had been theirs would revert to the tribe to be allotted to other members, and it would be difficult to get it back again. It was, as Lola said, good fertile land in a green cup of the mountain, well watered even in the longest of dry seasons. Juan Lugo had put years of work into fencing the pasture where he kept his horses and in plowing and cultivating his cornfields. The small adobe cabin was snug and well built.

"I like better to lose the lan' than lose Lucero!" Felipe insisted.

"Wait!" said Bill. "I've got an idea. Why can't you just stay here and keep out of sight? No one but us needs to know that you're here. I'll be glad to have you, and I know that Dad will, too. We sure can use an extra hand, can't we, Mom?"

An Extra Hand

"Of course, and he's welcome!" said Retta Deane. "We'll be happy to do anything we possibly can to help you, Felipe. I don't know how long you can stay hidden, but surely long enough for us to figure out some other way to help you keep your horse."

Lola still looked troubled. "It easier to hide Felipe than that horse," she said. "And Mattson, he's mean. If he think Fred Deane help Felipe to fool him, he'll be more mad than ever. You know how he is."

It was true that Mattson already held a grudge against the Deanes, dating from his first arrival in the neighborhood. Almost as soon as his store was opened, rumors began to fly that he was selling liquor to the Indians. Fred Deane had said some outspoken things about such conduct, and when, a short time later, the authorities had stepped in, fined him heavily, and taken away his license, it was natural for the storekeeper to assume that Deane had informed on him. As a matter of fact, it had been done by someone else, but Bill's father hadn't taken the trouble to deny it. "I'd have done it myself quick enough if I'd had any definite proof," he had said.

A New Corral

"The first thing to do is to make sure Lucero will be safely hidden," said Bill. "How about our building a corral out of brush down in the willows on this side of the road? He'd have water there and the grass is good, and the other horses are over on the north side now; he won't get mixed up with them. And Felipe, you and I can take bed-rolls and camp down there at night, just to make sure he'll be safe. Come on, let's get started at building the corral now!"

"Hey—wait a minute!" said Dad Mills, as the two boys turned toward the door. "You ain't forgettin' that this here rancho is still a goin' concern and that we got a little work to do this mornin'? What'll your Dad say if he comes back and finds none of the chores done—nothin' but a brush corral for Felipe's horse to show for today's work?"

"Maybe you're right," Bill grinned ruefully. "But as soon as the chores are finished we'll get at it, won't we, Felipe? And I bet we'll finish them in a hurry with the two of us to work!"

"They used to tell me that when it come to work, two boys was worth half a boy an' three boys wan't no boy at all!" said Dad Mills. He chuckled as he reached for his battered hat on its nail by the door. "Let's see how it pans out here!"

Max Gives the Signal

Supper was over. The shadows of the live-oaks were once again long across the valley, and the distant peaks were gilded by the setting, not the rising, sun. A cool evening breeze had traveled all the way from the far-off sea to move gently against the faces of the group resting on the porch of the Deane ranch.

Retta Deane rocked a little in her comfortable, rawhide-laced chair while she knitted the thick socks her husband liked to wear in the winter. Lola sat on the edge of the low porch where she could get the last of the sunset light on her constant task of finely stitched drawn-work. Dad Mills leaned against one of the posts, gazing across the valley at the mountains.

The Story Starts Here

Bill Deane had brought his friend Felipe to the ranch house, early one June morning, to enlist his mother's aid in protecting the beautiful palomino horse, Lucero, from Mattson, the storekeeper, who wanted to take him from the young Indian. Felipe's father, Juan Lugo, had disappeared, after some trouble which his friends were convinced Mattson had a hand in. Mattson was now claiming Lucero, saying that Juan had given him a paper to show that he owned the horse. Felipe's trouble had made Bill forget his own immediate difficulties—the expected arrival of a girl from New York who was to be his especial charge for the summer, and the dwindling supply of water in the stream which already had made the vegetation in this California valley look more like late September than early June.

Through Courtesy of the Girl Scouts, Inc.

Building a log cabin in the woods at camp is fun

Old Max and Toby lay in the patch of cool grass under the trees. Suddenly Max lifted his head, sensitive ears pricked forward. Then, with no more hesitation, he rose and trotted to the dusty edge of the road and stood waiting, with his eyes fixed on the place where the highway first dipped into the valley.

"Look at that dog," Dad Mills said. "Plenty of cars have passed and he hasn't paid no attention at all. But he knows the sound of Fred's truck even before the rest of us can hear it."

"They'll likely be hungry. Lola, you'd better stir up the fire," said Mrs. Deane.

Lola rose and disappeared into the house, walking lightly for so heavy a woman in her soft-soled moccasins. Except for those moccasins Lola dressed exactly like any of the white ranch-women of the neighborhood. Her printed cotton dress and apron were more vivid in color, but they were as starched and immaculate as Retta Deane's own.

Felipe, too, got to his feet. Without speaking he coiled his horsehair, stuffed it into his pocket, and drifted away toward the shadowed willows where the two boys had made their camp. Bill started to follow him, but his mother's voice checked him. "Don't go, Billy! My land, you must be here to meet Penelope. She's come a long way; we want to make her feel welcome, don't we?"

Dad Mills' Joke

"I reckon Bill was just goin' to slick his hair down and put on a fancy necktie," said Dad Mills. "Mebbe you'd ought to get into them fur chaps you wear in the winter, Bill. They say these city gals is mighty partial to a cowpuncher's get-up!"

Bill gave him a resentful look and sat down on the edge of the porch again. But he couldn't help a lively stir of curiosity when the truck finally drew up before the door, welcomed loudly by the two dogs. Fred Deane, long and lean and tanned, stepped out and then turned to help his passenger down from the high seat. She looked very small, Bill thought, standing there in the dusty road beside his tall father—small and shy, too. She didn't look at all the fashionable, sophisticated city miss he had been expecting, in that plain navy-blue coat and the round-brimmed hat set on her dark curls.

"This is Penny," Fred Deane announced, leading her forward. "She tells me that's what her pa calls her at home, and I said it sounded a lot easier to say than Penelope."

A Warm Welcome

"Penny, dear, I'm so glad to see you at last!" Bill's mother gave the girl a warm kiss, then held her at arm's length to see her better. "Why, you're just a little thing!"

"I'm fifteen!" Penny replied in quick protest; then she hurried to add, "and I'm awfully glad to see you, too, Mrs. Deane. My father has told me so much about you people!"

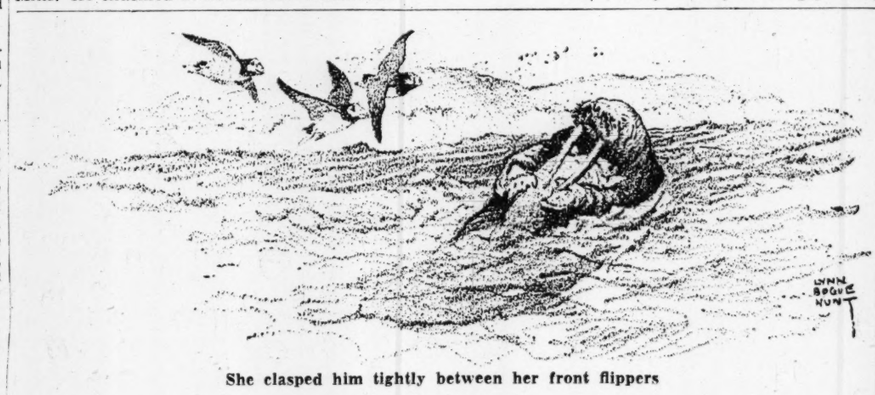
Bill and Dad Mills and Lola were introduced. The girl shook hands with all three gravely and politely, but Bill saw her blue eyes widen with something very like alarm as she looked from Lola to Dad Mills and back again. Her gaze swept round the fast-shadowing valley, the long, low-roofed adobe ranch-house, the huge trees that spread their mossy branches so high, the frowning mass of the mountain behind, and Bill heard her draw in a long, deep breath.

"Well, how do you like the Wild West, Penny? Think you can stand it for a whole summer?" smiled Bill's father.

"It—it's wonderful!" she answered, stammering a little in her earnestness.

Just a kid after all, and not a bad-looking one, either! Certainly a lot better than he had any reason to expect, Bill found himself deciding.

(To be continued next Thursday)



She clasped him tightly between her front flippers

Son of the Walrus King

By Harold McCracken

Author of "The Biggest Bear on Earth," "The Last of the Sea Otters," etc. Illustrated by Lynn Bogue Hunt.

Chapter Three

Slowly the storm blew itself out. Mama and Little Aivik now basked in the weak but mellow warmth of a big sun that each day was swinging higher and higher over the ice-covered sea.

Little Aivik was already trying hard to be grown up. With an air of independence, he hobbled along the edge of the ice . . . so close that occasional waves slapping against the side splashed the salty water up into his little pug face.

As Little Aivik sat near the edge of the ice, a monster head rose slowly above the surface of the water right in front of him. He was at first so startled that he couldn't move.

Swimming close to the edge of the ice, the mighty old bull rose high up in the water and gazed intently at them for a long time. He was a ponderous old patriarch of the icy seas. His tusks were massive and yellow from age. His head was so big and wrinkled and knobby that it gave him an almost grotesque appearance. But he had a very kind look in his bright eyes and homely old face.

The King Himself

Little Aivik stared at him with awe and admiration. Never before had he seen such a big walrus. He surely must be the Old King of all the walrus in all the icy seas.

Once or twice the Old King grunted in a low deep voice that fairly boomed. But it was a friendly voice and Mama answered quietly. Then the Old King settled down in the water and turned to swim slowly away. Both Little Aivik and Mama watched him intently until he disappeared amid the floating ice.

The time had now come when they must leave the big flat iceberg on which Little Aivik had been born and on which they had been drifting slowly northward. Already they were approaching the dangerous bottleneck of Bering Strait.

The many thousands of square miles of heavy icebergs which, during the winter, had covered a large portion of Bering Sea, were slowly but steadily being forced through the narrow passageway of Bering Strait, between the headlands of Alaska and Siberia, and into the Arctic Ocean. Nowhere on all the earth does Nature express herself in such a spectacle of unlimited force.

In the center of Bering Strait, about midway between Alaska and Siberia, are the Diomede Islands . . . Big Diomede and Little Diomede. They are right in the path of this sea-borne avalanche. They are little more than small, barren, rocky peaks jutting out of the sea. Not a tree grows upon them . . . hardly a blade of grass, even in summer. Although only about two miles apart, the International Date Line runs between them, causing it always to be a different date and day of the week on each of these islands.

Big Diomede belongs to Siberia and Little Diomede belongs to Alaska. It is here that Asia and America are but two miles apart. A few primitive natives live on Big Diomede, but there is a primitive village of over a hundred hardy natives on Little Diomede. From the time when the ice moves south at the beginning of each winter, until the mass of it clears back into the Arctic Ocean at the beginning of summer, it is impossible for a human being to make his way across the icy maelstrom which separates the Diomedes from the rest of the world.

Mama and Little Aivik must make their way off to one side, where the current was not so strong; and even then they would have to keep moving against the tide until the bulk of the ice-pack had jammed through and they could then follow the scattered edge into the Arctic to spend the summer.

An Unexpected Dip

Waddling over to where Little Aivik was playing along the edge of the 'berg, Mama leaned on one leg and raising the other flipper gave him a gentle but compulsory push, which sent him head first into the water. She watched until he came up, sputtering and paddling furiously. Snorting the water out of his nose he stared up at her, and with mouth wide open he bellowed loudly. It was not panic, but surprise.

Mama slid off into the water with such a splash that the waves completely submerged him. But the next moment she had him clasped tightly between her front flippers and, lying partly on her back she swam rapidly away.

The Story Starts Here

Born on a flat iceberg in Bering Sea, in the midst of a blustering spring blizzard, Little Aivik had already experienced some of the hazards of a walrus' life. Nanook, the bear, had visited them one day, and Mama Aivik had had a hard fight to protect her baby son. The weight of her more than two-thousand-pound body had helped in winning the victory over Nanook, as well as her determination to protect her son against that crafty foe.

Planting his front flippers firmly against her throat he held his head up as high as he could, snorted and grunted lustily, and stared around with keen enthusiasm as they moved through the floating icebergs.

A couple of times the old walrus rolled over forward and dove to swim beneath long peninsulas of ice. He particularly enjoyed these dives, and stared in wide-eyed fascination at the scenes which the underwater appearance of the floating ice presented.

Mama Aivik swam to one of the large flat 'bergs, one end of which tapered off to slip below the surface of the water. She knew that Little Aivik could easily climb out at such a place; and dumping him overboard, she rolled head first and disappeared to swim to the bottom to find some clams to eat.

Aivik on His Own

Little Aivik, left to take care of himself, bellowed loudly as he paddled excitedly about with his head high out of the water and his popping little eyes searching all around for his mother. But finally he swam to the shallow beach on the iceberg and hauled himself out just above the water's edge. There he sat up and stared around at the other walrus. He frequently shook his head, with a sort of nervous excitement, and grunted softly to himself.

When Mama reappeared he immediately went splashing into the water and paddled hurriedly toward her. He made mighty hard work of his swimming and did much more splashing and snorting than was necessary.

Learning to swim, however, was an easy task for Little Aivik. He was so fat that he couldn't sink. Within a few days he was beginning to be quite an expert. Time after time he would crawl out onto the low icebergs, just to plunge off and go gliding down into the blue-green depths. He even became able to follow his mother clear to the bottom to watch her dig clams out of the sand with her tusks.

Finally they had to leave this place and start moving through the ice again. This time Mama Aivik made him do his own swimming. When she started out she began frequently bellowing a short deep call. It was a different call than Little Aivik had heard before. It was the herding call for other walrus to join her herd. Mama Aivik was one of the largest of all the mother walrus and each summer she was the leader of a large herd. Other walrus answered her call and soon quite a number had joined them and then they all swam along together.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Letters Around the Globe

Our Mail Bag

"I cannot say too much in praise of The Christian Science Monitor for the lovely articles you publish, and I am very grateful indeed for the friends I have been able to correspond with through the Mail Bag," writes Mary N. R. (16) of Bassendean, Western Australia. "I am wondering if it would be possible for you to publish my name in the column again.

"I work as a shorthand-typist in an office in Perth, seven miles away. I am very interested in travel and am saving a little each week for that purpose. I would enjoy writing to pen friends in different countries, hoping one day to meet them. I love music and play the piano, which is a real pleasure to me. Sports which I enjoy include swimming, tennis, cycling and walking. I am fond of reading, handicraft work, and studying designs of houses and buildings. I find taking snaps and experimenting with cameras very interesting, and would like to exchange snaps with other pen pals. On Spring mornings I like to go on bush expeditions gathering wild flowers, and I think it would be great fun pressing them and exchanging them with my friends.

"I'd like to hear, also, from some friends in countries where snow is found. We have none at all in this part of the globe, but I certainly would enjoy skating and skiing, from what I see of it in the films."

Marion J. H. (12) of Quepos, Costa Rica, Central America writes, "I like living in Costa Rica, there are many interesting places to go. In almost a week we are going to a farm at the foot of a great volcano, Volcan Irazú. Sometimes we have earthquakes. Have you ever felt one? They aren't nice at all.

"I am Norwegian and would like a pen pal from anywhere in the world. If any child is Norwegian, I would especially like to hear from her. There are many American children here, but none are near my age. I collect stamps and like reading very much. My mother and father are employed by the United Fruit Company."

Rodney H. (10) of La Canada, California, lives in a mountain home and has a Dobermann Pinscher, Lady Diana Zev, some chickens, and two ducks. His letter closes with "I hope somebody about my age in another country will write to me."

Patricia W. (11) of Glendale, California, says her hobbies are music, art, and reading. She would like to correspond with girls in Switzerland, England, or China.

Claire Elizabeth F. (13) of Armadale, S. 1, Victoria, Australia, writes "I love to read the pages For Children and For Young People." Claire's letter to a friend says "We have a big St. Bernard dog, Gretta, and a little cocker spaniel called Skepta. Gretta is so big that you couldn't hold her if she wanted to run away. I am only about 5 ft. 1 in. tall, and I only just made the extra coupons mark, as school girls or boys who were five feet, or who weighed seven stone seven pounds, got extra clothing coupons. I didn't weigh seven stone seven pounds, so I only just made it for my height."

And, from June V. W. (15) of Guilford, Surrey, England, we received a very enjoyable letter. "My interests," June says, "are wide and general. I like music, particularly swing and jazz; dancing, especially tap; and singing. I enjoy tennis, netball, etc., and since the Americans and Canadians have been here, I have been able to learn something of baseball, although I've never played it. I am very fond of animals, too, horses being my favorites.

"I should very much like to correspond with someone in another country, especially America, as I'm an American citizen, my father having been born in Kansas. I very much look forward to going to America after the war, so I should be delighted to learn the way of life of someone about my own age in America."

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

DAYCROFT SUMMER CLUB

Swimming, sailing, and cultural program designed for girls 7-16, boys 7-12. July 1-August 31st. Instruction in art, nature, crafts, music, literature. Tutoring offered. Parents accommodated.

STAMFORD CONNECTICUT

U. S. Urged to Tackle Problem Of Demobilization of Workers

By Millicent J. Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6—Problems in demobilizing the nation's enormous industrial army must be faced realistically by both the Federal Government and local communities if the unnecessary hardships due to mistakes made during the first mass migrations to the war centers are to be avoided and the country made ready to cope with the return of the servicemen, Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, author and lecturer from Washington, D. C., declared in an address before the Representative Assembly of the National Education Association in convention here.

She expressed grave concern because "no nation-wide plans are being formulated to demobilize our enormous industrial "army."

Mrs. Meyer, in the past year has traveled extensively to study war centers all over the United States.

Bad Living Conditions

She described what she called "inhuman living conditions which war workers are enduring in many cities." She found schools overcrowded and understaffed, truancy, misdemeanors, and youthful crimes still increasing. Children are still locked in or out of their homes because mother is at work.

All America is "talking the subject of delinquency almost threadbare without achieving any nation-wide plan to bolster up the overtaxed school systems."

Mrs. Meyer spoke of feeling a sharp contrast everywhere between the nation's mechanical genius and its social limitation.

"We hurled ourselves into our grandiose production schedule without a co-ordinated plan for the care of the migrant worker and without a conception of what the dire results would be," she said.

One prominent labor leader, she said, described conditions at one of our largest industrial centers (Willow Run), and declared it would take "three generations to get over the moral effects of our social unpreparedness."

Social Job Important

The postwar problem of industrial demobilization is not wholly one of full employment, as she sees it, but must be widened to include a comprehensive and realistic program of social welfare.

She cited "equalizing throughout the nation the quality and quantity of public education," declaring that the war has shown clearly this need.

Pointing out that she did not urge indiscriminate Federal aid, Mrs. Meyer said that Federal authority logically should be increased, although it should be administered locally and must be "hedged about by clearly defined legal and administrative process."

A strong civic enthusiasm in certain industrial war centers has avoided the social chaos she found elsewhere, Mrs. Meyer averred.

Cleveland, Ohio, for example, intelligently attacked its social problems, especially the protection of its children, by breaking down the city into neighborhood groups with effective programs centered in the district schools.

Study Offenders

At the same time branches of its Central Committee on Delinquency were studying youthful offenders and arranging constructive schedules for each child.

In Wichita, Kan., in Kansas City, Mo., in Houston, Texas, and elsewhere outstanding results have also been achieved through uniting the efforts of the schools, the police, and the social agencies, Mrs. Meyer said.

In these community-centered schools, binding together the families in their common interests, Mrs. Meyer sees as another postwar guidepost an important by-product in the opportunity afforded the average person to play a part in local government.

"If we break down our large city aggregates of humanity into small and friendly neighborhood groups, each person can find and fulfill his duties as a citizen," she said.

Wartime Problems

At the same meeting the delegates and teachers everywhere were called on to grapple with five major wartime problems of education listed and described by Mrs. Edith B. Joynes of Norfolk, Va., retiring President of the Association.

First among these is the present "grave shortage of teachers and of teacher-training candidates," a shortage which can be met only by higher salaries and better working conditions, she declared.

Second is to raise professional standards, which have been lowered through hiring inadequately trained teachers during the war.

Third, education must be provided for more people.

Improving school programs in the light of what the war has taught us is the fourth problem to be faced, and the fifth is "extending educational opportunities to all children through adequate Federal support for public schools."

End to Dictator Rule Seen in Central America

MEXICO CITY, July 6 (AP)—The anti-dictator upheavals sweeping Central America took on the appearance today of a general offensive to clear the little countries wedged in between Mexico and Panama of strong-man governments which for years have held undisputed sway.

Reports that President Carias of Honduras had resigned lacked official confirmation, but direct dispatches from the picturesque capital city of Tegucigalpa said crowds demanding that he quit tried to break down the doors of his palace.

[At Bretton Woods, N. H., Julian R. Caceres, Honduran Ambassador to the U. S., who is attending the monetary conference, said in an interview that he had talked to President Carias by telephone, and "the President said things were quiet. He assured me that there is no revolution."]

President Carias would be the third of Central America's strong-man presidents to quit. Within a period of two months President Ubico of Guatemala and President Martinez of El Salvador, both strong-man presidents, gave up office after rioting in their capitals.

In Nicaragua, southernmost of the strong-man countries, President Somoza was reported to be holding tight to his office, although in his capital, Managua, disorders also had occurred.

A disquieting note came even from tiny Democratic Costa Rica where Rene Picado, Public Security Minister, was quoted as charging that groups opposed to the Government were plotting a revolution. Manuel Mora Valverde, head of the Leftist Party Vanguardia Popular, announced at once that his party would help President Picado "maintain public order." The Security Minister and the President are brothers.

In a wire to President Roosevelt, made public today, the Central American democratic union which has headquarters here said the good neighbor policy can be effective only if care is taken not to apply it in favor of dictators. The union charged that Presidents Somoza and Carias were "imposed" on the Nicaraguan and Honduran peoples by "known North American imperialistic forces" and asked that the United States Government suggest to both of them that they give way to popular demands.

Results in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 6 (AP)—With 25 districts still to report, 69 Nationalist Revolutionary Movement and Independent candidates had been elected to the new Bolivian Congress, ballot results showed today.

The Nationalists had won 35 seats and the Independents 34 of the total of 136 to be filled. The Senators and Deputies of these two parties are expected to name Maj. Gualberto Villarroel, as President in their Convention Aug. 1. He is President of the Provisional Military Junta which has been governing Bolivia since the December Revolution.

The other results thus far: Democratic Union, 24 seats; Liberals, 10; Socialists, eight, and Oriental Front, three.

When It Does Rain in California It Certainly Is No Mere Sprinkle

KANSAS CITY, July 6 (AP)—It comes out even, a U. S. meteorologist believes. If one section of the country has its driest summer in history, another probably will have its wettest.

Speaking of wettest, Arthur K. Showalter, who heads the hydrometeorological section of the Weather Bureau in Washington, in doing some research for Army engineers with dams to build, has come up with some record floods.

At Opid's Camp, Calif., for example, in one minute exactly one inch of rain fell on April 5, 1926, and at Hoegee's Camp, also in California, there was a 26-inch cloudburst one January day last year.

Wet? Yes, but the world's record for one day goes to Baguio in the Philippines, with a 42-inch rain on July 15, 1911. And for real, year around, Noah's Ark weather, you can't beat Cherrapunji, in Assam, India, and who wants to? In one year, 1861, this station in the Himalayas foothills reported 900 inches of rainfall. One month, August, 1841, produced 240 inches of rainfall there.

Mr. Showalter, here to address the Kansas City branch of the American Meteorological Society, says that figures really became impressive when a rainfall spreads over a large area. He says that on one March day in 1929 an average 12-inch downpour drenched 10,000 square miles in Southern Alabama — something like 105 million tons of water.

Mr. Showalter declares that a downpour occurs when there are pronounced contrasts in the distribution of temperatures in the upper atmosphere, from three to four miles up. But hydro-meteorological science still isn't too accurate on flood downpours, he says, adding:

"We're just in the first grade of our education on these conditions."

Widow's Mite—Towels Sent to G. O. P. Hotel

CHICAGO (AP) — A Lafayette, Ind., widow's contribution to the recent Republican National Convention was a huge bundle of towels—to the manager of the world's largest hotel.

In a note to the manager of the Stevens Hotel, the Party's headquarters, the widow, Mrs. Ann Oliver, asked him to "please accept a widow's mite to help take care of our good Republicans at your place."

Hotel officials said they related the incident to Party leaders who were impressed by her "sincerity and loyalty."

Dewey at Work on G. O. P. Harmony

Continued from Page 1

program which will have solid party support, not merely Dewey advocacy, and he is setting about to bring the Members of Congress in the very beginning of the development of that program.

He hopes to see every G. O. P. Senator and Representative in the course of these meetings.

His objective is to acquire the closest possible personal relations with his party's membership in Congress, to exchange views on the issues of the campaign and how the party as a whole should meet them, and to assure the maximum agreement behind whatever views he advances when he really begins campaigning some time in September.

Mr. Dewey's press conference late yesterday afternoon was a front-porch affair at the Executive Mansion and was ultimately terminated by a formidable thundershower which sent the Governor and his guests inside.

But a front-porch press conference doesn't presage an old-fashioned front-porch presidential campaign. When Mr. Dewey gets under way he isn't going to spend much time chatting at tea parties on the executive lawn. He will get out in the country and he will be on the radio to make full use of the best voice which has matched the "man at the fireside" since 1932.

No Word From Willkie

One correspondent suggested that because of Senator Weeks' close association with Wendell Willkie one of the purposes of the conference might be to bring about a meeting between Mr. Dewey and Mr. Willkie in the interests of complete Republican harmony, but the Governor said that matter had not come up. He also stated that he had not heard from Mr. Willkie.

Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post, was the first visitor to make a call on Governor Dewey since his nomination—that is—outside his official family. Mr. Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank under Coolidge and first head of the Hoover-created Reconstruction Finance Corporation, had been vacationing at Saratoga Springs, and said he called only to renew his acquaintance.

The Washington publisher told correspondents that if had known he was going to be elevated into the news by being "first caller" he would have hesitated to come. He said he gave Mr. Dewey no advice and that Mr. Dewey asked for none. He thought it was good for the Republican Party to have a strong campaigner and he counted Governor Dewey an "interesting personality" regardless of who is elected. He believed he would be an important leader of the party whether he was elected or not.

Meyer States Position

Mr. Meyer stated that he did not expect that the Washington Post, through an exponent of the dangers of multiple terms for the Presidency, would support either presidential candidate.

"We will discuss the issues and not give advice to the people on how to vote," he explained.

Mr. Meyer said he thought the Republicans would gain seats in both the House and Senate, but he had not even a good guess as to who would win the Presidency.

Representative Dean P. Taylor, Member of Congress from the 29th New York District and Republican Chairman of Rensselaer County, saw the Governor yesterday afternoon, and afterward predicted that it would be a Dewey landslide.

James C. Hagerty, Executive Assistant to the Governor, announced that Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan had been invited to confer with the Governor tomorrow.

Senator Vandenberg is chairman of the Republican Senate Conference. He will be the first Member of Congress to confer personally with Mr. Dewey since his return to Albany from Chicago.

Weeks Appointed

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Herbert Brownell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has named Senator Sinclair Weeks of Massachusetts and Ralph Cake of Oregon to a 14-member Executive Committee. Senator Weeks has been an ardent supporter of Wendell L. Willkie and Mr. Cake was Mr. Willkie's campaign manager before the latter quit the Presidential race after the April Wisconsin primary.

The executive group named by Mr. Brownell is headed by J. Russell Sprague, New York National Committeeman, who is generally regarded as Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's No. 1 strategist. Mr. Sprague has been one of the few of the inner circle of Dewey advisers who has maintained cordial relations with Mr. Willkie.

Other Executive Committee members include Mrs. Worthington Scranton of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Reeve Schley of New Jersey; Mrs. Robert F. Archibald, Jr., of Colorado; Clarence J. Brown of Ohio; Mrs. Chris Carlson of Minnesota; Col. R. B. Creager of Texas; Harry Darby of Kansas; Mrs. W. P. Few of North Carolina; Harvey Jewett, Jr., of South Dakota; Barak T. Mattingly of Missouri; Carroll Reece of Tennessee, and Mrs. Jessie Williamson of California.

Greater N. Y.-N. J. Area Shows Population Drop

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Census Bureau estimates of civilian population from April 1, 1940, to Nov. 1, 1943, show that New York and northeastern New Jersey metropolitan counties had a loss of 833,307 persons.

The Census Bureau based its estimates on registrations for war ration book four and they apply only to that part of the population qualified for ration books, that is, the civilian population outside institutions.

The total decreased from 11,453,030 to 10,619,723. The male population declined from 5,647,982 to 4,759,381, but the female count rose from 5,805,048 to 5,860,342.

Red Cross Aid

Underwood

George L. Harrison

The Red Cross Central Committee, governing body of the organization, yesterday in Washington named George L. Harrison of New York to act on behalf of the Committee in administration matters until President Roosevelt appoints a permanent chairman to succeed the late Norman H. Davis.

Mr. Harrison, who is President of the New York Life Insurance Company, served overseas with the Red Cross in World War I. He is a member of its Board of Incorporators, the Central Committee and the Board of Directors of the New York Chapter.

Mr. Harrison has been engaged in special work for the Secretary of War.

Allies Hold 4-1 Edge In Fire Power

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—Allied firepower in France and Italy is today four times greater than can be marshalled by the Nazis, Robert P. Patterson, Acting War Secretary, disclosed here today.

In a summary of the war on all fronts, Mr. Patterson noted that this firepower means everything—small arms fire, grenades, mortars, artillery, airplane bombs and rockets. It means "that for every bomb, shell or bullet thrown at us by the Germans, we will give them four."

He said the importance of this cannot be underestimated. It is the deciding factor in war, "as every soldier knows."

Mr. Patterson, who is acting as Secretary during Mr. Stimson's absence in Italy, summarized his war effort by saying all is going well on every front, except in Central China, where General Chennault has been forced out of the Hengyang air base, and the Japanese are moving down the Hankow-Canton Railroad.

The Allies retain the initiative in the Cherbourg Peninsula, Mr. Patterson said. He expressed special satisfaction at the valiant stand made by British and Canadian forces in the Caen area, defeating superior numbers of German troops.

"For four days," Mr. Patterson said, "German armored divisions hammered at the flanks of the bridgehead across the Odon. The significant development was that the enemy panzer divisions in the area were all called into action and were made to lose heavily in opposing them in this particular series of engagements.

"Thus, a large-scale counter attack may have been rebuffed before it really got going. More than half the tanks available to the enemy in the area were knocked out."

Mr. Patterson indicated air power was breaking up Nazi efforts to bring in reinforcements, and that air cover for Allied troops as well as air punishment of enemy resources, especially oil, is a significant factor now.

"One German armored unit," he disclosed, "which was moved from the east to this battlefront is reported to have taken five days to go from Galicia (Southern Poland) to Eastern France. But it took it 14 days to get from Eastern France to the battlefront.

"Some German infantry have marched on foot from the Paris Area to the battlefront," Mr. Patterson added.

German prisoners of "noteworthy percentage" have no illusions about the ultimate defeat of their fatherland.

Mr. Patterson revealed that American casualties in the first 12 hours of landing operations on Noemfoor Island (begun last Sunday by General MacArthur) were but 10.

He listed 21,850 Japanese killed in recent Pacific operations, excluding New Guinea, New Britain and the 7,300 killed on Saipan.

German Imagination Aids in Demolitions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 6

Acting War Secretary Patterson today gave the text of a German directive found in Italy:

"Demolitions of every kind must more and more be executed with sadistic imaginativeness.

"Under the guidance of the last engineers to leave the area . . . every street, every bridge and other construction will be totally destroyed.

"Houses, the demolition of which will block narrow streets, will be blown up."

U.S. to Greet de Gaulle With High Honors

Continued from Page 1

while General de Gaulle considers himself to be head of the Provisional French Government, Washington does not recognize any such body and confines itself to recognition of the Liberation Committee.

To Hold Conferences

The White House said that the conferences between the President and the General would take place intermittently through Friday and Saturday, with official lunches and dinners sandwiched in.

Here is the way the White House outlined the General's arrival. At his arrival around 4 o'clock he will receive full military honors at the airport. The Guard of Honor will be composed of three squadrons with colors from Bolling Field across the Potomac, while music will be furnished by the Air Forces Band.

After the 17-gun salute he will be greeted by Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall; Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Ernest J. King; Chief of the Army Air Forces Gen. Henry H. Arnold, and Marine Chief Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift.

President Waiting

Then Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson and Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, the President's military and naval aides, will escort the General to the White House where the President and His Cabinet will be waiting in the diplomatic reception room. After the reception the party will go to the south portico for tea. Tonight the Secretary of State is giving a dinner for the General.

This ends the General's first official day in Washington, although it is announced that a White House luncheon for the General will be held tomorrow.

The General will sty at the famous 18th century Blair House, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the State Department and which the Government has taken over as the dwelling for visiting high-ranking guests.

N. Y. Visit July 10

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—Gen. Charles de Gaulle is to spend next Monday afternoon and evening in New York City, the visit beginning at the City Hall, where the General will fulfill a long-standing desire to meet Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

The French colony will greet General de Gaulle at a reception to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel from 6 to 8 p. m. This hotel will be the General's headquarters during his overnight stop in Manhattan on his way to Canada.

Arrangements for the visit are being made by Guerin de Beaumont, agent in New York for the French Committee of National Liberation, which General de Gaulle heads.

Gasoline-Ration Publicity Allowed

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP) — The Office of Price Administration has authorized local ration boards to make public the names of persons issued B and C gasoline ration cards, the extra gallonage allotted, and the purpose for which it is claimed.

An OPA spokesman said last night the ruling was intended to fix a national policy, in so far as it is feasible for boards to comply, in order to discourage the waste of gasoline through what he termed exaggerated claims. He said boards might comply with the new directive by submitting lists to newspapers or radio stations, by posting on the board premises, or simply by making board records available for inspection to the extent that this does not interfere with the board's work.

The ruling is effective on all B and C rations issued on or before July 1. Some boards have long made it a practice to make public the names of B and C card holders, but others have withheld the information.

Best-Play Award Goes To 'Voice of the Turtle'

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—"The Voice of the Turtle," by John van Druten, was selected as the best play of the 1943-44 season by the Billboard, theatrical trade publication, in announcing its first annual Donaldson awards.

Margaret Sullavan, star of the play, and Paul Robeson of "Othello" were selected for outstanding lead performances in a poll announced July 3. "Carmen Jones" was chosen the best of the season in the musical field, and Moss Hart, for "Winged Victory," won the best-direction award.

The award was named for the late William H. Donaldson, founder of the Billboard.

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What Is Meekness?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEEKNESS is sometimes thought to imply lack of spirit and weak submission. The Bible tells us that Moses was the meekest man upon the earth in his time, yet Moses was not lacking in courage or dignity. God chose him to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt, and sustained him in his arduous task; He gave him the Ten Commandments, and continued to uphold him throughout forty difficult years of leadership.

It was his receptivity and obedience to divine guidance that enabled Moses to act as the leader of God's people. We cannot think of him as apathetic, vacillating, or weak when we read in the Scriptures, "And Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died: his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated" (Deuteronomy 34:7). Meekness as a mental state of moderation furthers poise and tranquillity of thought, eschews emotional excitement, impatience, fear, and resentment, and helps to establish serenity of mind and sweetness of disposition.

* * *

Meekness does not imply lack of courage and strength, but evidences poise and self-control, a tranquillity potential with spiritual might. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 204): "My faith in God and in His followers rests in the fact that He is infinite good, and that He gives His followers opportunity to use their hidden virtues, to put into practice the power which lies concealed in the calm and which storms awaken to vigor and to victory."

Christ Jesus was a consummate example of meekness. He was willing to endure humiliation and persecution without complaint or resentment in order that his divine mission might be accomplished. The devil tempted him to use his spiritual power to gain a material kingdom, but he knew that only by meekness could he obtain dominion over the earth. In his Beatitudes, given in the Sermon on the Mount, he reiterated the statement in the thirty-seventh Psalm that the meek shall inherit the earth. Meekness as a state of quiet receptivity to God's guidance enables one to inherit or come into the possession of good.

To be truly meek is to be mild of temper, patient, forbearing, and receptive to divine guidance. Christian Science encourages the cultivation of meekness. It teaches that only by meekness—by setting aside human will and letting thought be inspired by God—can one hear the guiding voice of the divine Mind, God. It is only by meekness—by submissiveness and obedience to divine law—that the many healings testified to by thousands are accomplished through Christian Science treatment.

* * *

A student of Christian Science found that she was putting on excess weight and noticed that her appetite was abnormal, that she never seemed satisfied, but was always craving extra food. She knew that the condition was an erroneous mental state, and in endeavoring to correct her thought she turned to the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings for enlightenment, looking up references both on desire and on food. Her thought was arrested and instructed by two statements. One was from "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mrs. Eddy (p. 360): "Meekness, moderating human desire, inspires wisdom and procures divine power." The other was from the Bible (Psalms 22:26): "The meek shall eat and be satisfied." She rejoiced that the remedy had been unfolded to her. She began to cultivate true meekness and to withstand a tendency to imperiousness and self-importance. Soon her family rejoiced in her improved disposition, and her improved appearance reflected her spiritually satisfied thought.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 4), "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds." Such a prayer is echoed in the lines of a well-loved hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 69):

Give me, O Lord, a meek and contrite heart,
That I may learn to quell all selfish pride,
Bowing before Thee, see Thee as Thou art
And 'neath Thy sheltering presence safely hide.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

In Concrete Words

WRITING INTENDED to communicate thought should be, above all else, definite and lucid. The intelligent writer, aware of this principle, labors unremittingly to express his ideas in words which will transfer them precisely to the mind of the reader. He says not that an elm is lovely, but that it is tall, stately, and green-leaved. Even though his subject may be highly abstruse, he can, with diligence, express and illustrate it in terms which call up distinct pictures in an experienced reader's mind. Both Ruskin and Emerson, in the selections previously quoted, presented abstruse and elusive ideas; yet each succeeded in making those ideas clear to the careful reader by restating them in definite, concrete words. Both more than fulfill their share of the reader-writer agreement, for they have struggled to aid the reader in his task of accurate interpretation.

Many writers, either through ignorance or through laziness, do not take such pains. They are content with vague terms which too often pass for profundity. Baffled readers excuse such vagueness by saying that the author's head is in the clouds, that he cannot think the thoughts or speak the language of ordinary men. Actually, however, the most profound and original thinkers are quite able to express their thoughts in definite or concrete words. Like Socrates, they strive always to bring philosophy down from the heavens to dwell among men. And they can do so if they will. When a writer fails to consider his audience, when he talks in indefinite terms which create ambiguity and confusion in our minds, we should be on the alert. Although his vagueness may arise from sheer inability to express himself clearly, it may also reflect the condition of his mind. Hazy, inexact, and indefinite writing suggests that its author is hazy, inexact, and indefinite about the subject which he has undertaken. A judicious reader will, of course, challenge such an author's right to speak with authority.—From "A Primer for Readers," by EDWARD A. TENNEY and RALPH M. WARDLE. (New York: Crofts.)

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TWO BOYS HERDING WATER BUFFALO UNDER WILLOWS"

THIS PASTORAL is a treasure of the collection of Chinese paintings in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is a hanging roll, executed on paper in ink and slight color. Mounted above the painting is an inscription, set down four centuries ago by Kao Lien, attributing the painting to Chang Fu, artist of the T'ang Dynasty. Curator Tomita, with the circumspection and reserve of an art scholar, will not acknowledge the attribution without further study. He holds for the present the opinion that it is a work of the twelfth century, Sung Dynasty.

The picture was once in the collection of Emperor Ch'ien Lung, whose seal is imprinted. The Emperor inscribed an appreciation on the painting, dated 1760. It is the script visible under the willow branch in the upper corner on the right.

The picture was painted with the deft penmanship cultivated by Chinese painters. It was an art of line emanating from calligraphy, fulfilling its function through the telling stroke. The line varied in order to accommodate itself to the idea; it was brusque, supple, staccato-like, sinuous, spare. Through thrust, pressure and shrewd direction, the line shaped forms, evolved spatial relations, induced movement, and expressed life. The nature that is seen is the nature that is felt.

Many a modern artist is struggling to reconcile the visual with the visionary. Chinese painters have been bred to this subtle balance for centuries.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Was ist Sanftmut?

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SANFTMUT wird manchmal für Mangel an Beherztheit und für schwächliche Unterwürfigkeit gehalten. Die Bibel sagt uns, daß Mose der sanftmütigste Mensch auf Erden in seiner Zeit war; dennoch ermangelte er nicht des Muts und der Würde. Gott erwählte Mose, die Kinder Israel aus Ägypten zu führen, und stützte ihn in seiner schwierigen Aufgabe. Er gab ihm die Zehn Gebote und unterstützte ihn beständig während seiner vierzigjährigen schwierigen Führerschaft.

Mose's Empfänglichkeit für die göttliche Führung und sein Gehorsam gegen Gott befähigten ihn, als Führer des Volkes Gottes zu handeln. Wir können uns ihn nicht als teilnahmlos, wankelmütig oder schwach vorstellen, wenn wir in der Bibel lesen: „Und Mose war 120 Jahre alt, da er starb. Seine Augen waren nicht dunkel geworden, und seine Kraft war nicht verfallen" (5. Mose 34, 7). Sanftmut als mentaler Mäßigkeitszustand fördert Gleichgewicht und ruhiges Denken, vermeidet Gefühlserregung, Ungeduld, Furcht und Groll und hilft Gelassenheit und liebliches Wesen in Erscheinung treten.

* * *

Sanftmut bedeutet nicht Mangel an Mut und Stärke, sondern macht Gleichgewicht und Selbstbeherrschung, eine mit geistiger Macht ausgestattete Ruhe augenscheinlich. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 204): „Mein Vertrauen auf Gott und auf Seine Nachfolger beruht darauf, daß Er das unendlich Gute ist, und daß Er Seinen Nachfolgern Gelegenheit gibt, ihre verborgenen Tugenden anzuwenden—die in der Ruhe verborgene Kraft, die durch Stürme zur Wirksamkeit und zum Sieg erweckt wird, in die Tat umzusetzen".

Christus Jesus war ein vollendetes Beispiel der Sanftmut. Er war willig, ohne Klage oder Groll Demütigung und Verfolgung zu erdulden, um seine göttliche Mission zu vollbringen. Der Teufel versuchte ihn, seine geistige Kraft zur Gewinnung eines materiellen Reichs zu gebrauchen; aber er wußte, daß er nur durch Sanftmut Herrschaft über die Erde erlangen konnte. In seinen Seligpreisungen in der Bergpredigt wiederholte er die Erklärung im 37. Psalm, daß die Sanftmütigen das Erdreich besitzen werden. Sanftmut als Zustand ruhiger Empfänglichkeit für Gottes Führung befähigt einen, Gutes zu ererben oder in dessen Besitz zu kommen.

Wahrhaft sanftmütig sein, heißt liebevoll, geduldig, langmütig und für göttliche Führung empfänglich sein. Die Christliche Wissenschaft spornt zur Pflege der Sanftmut an. Sie lehrt, daß man die führende Stimme des göttlichen Gemüts, Gottes, nur durch Sanftmut hören kann—indem man den menschlichen Willen beiseitesetzt und das Denken von Gott inspiriert werden läßt. Nur durch Sanftmut—durch demütigen Gehorsam gegen das göttliche Gesetz—werden die vielen von Tausenden bezeugten Heilungen durch christlichwissenschaftliche Behandlung vollbracht.

* * *

Eine Christliche Wissenschafterin fand, daß sie übermäßig zunahm und einen abnormen Appetit hatte; daß sie nie satt zu werden schien, sondern immer mehr zu essen begehrte. Sie wußte, daß dies ein irriger mentaler Zustand war, und bestrebt, ihr Denken zu berichtigen, suchte sie in der Bibel und in Mrs. Eddys Schriften Erleuchtung, indem sie Stellen über Verlangen und Nahrung nachschlug. Zwei Erklärungen fesselten und belehrten ihr Denken. Die eine war aus "Miscellaneous Writings" von Mrs. Eddy (S. 360): „Sanftmut, die das menschliche Verlangen mäßigt, inspiriert Weisheit und bewirkt göttliche Kraft". Die andere war aus der Bibel (Ps. 22, 27): „Die Sanftmütigen sollen essen und satt werden". Sie freute sich, daß das Heilmittel ihr enthüllt worden war. Sie begann sich wahrer Sanftmut zu befleißigen und der Neigung zu Herrschsucht und Eigendünkel zu widerstehen. Ihre Familie freute sich bald über ihr besseres Wesen und Aussehen, das geistig gesättigtes Denken widerspiegelte.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 4): „Am meisten bedürfen wir des Gebets inbrünstigen Verlangens nach Wachstum in der Gnade, das in Geduld, Sanftmut, Liebe und guten Werken zum Ausdruck kommt". Ein solches Gebet findet Widerhall in den Zeilen des beliebten Liedes (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 69):

Gib mir o Herr, ein sanft und reuig Herz,
Daß eigennütz'gen Stolz ich unterdrücken lern',
Vor Dir gebeugt, Dich sehe, wie Du bist,
Und unter Deinem Schirm und Schild geborgen bin.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

With Brush and Chinese Ink

OF EARLY Chinese painting, nothing remains. Something of its nature we learn from a *makimono* in the British Museum attributed to Ku K'ai-chih (fourth and fifth centuries A. D.), whom the Chinese writers consider one of their great painters. . . . The figures are painted on silk with a brush in Chinese ink, which is not the ink with which we are familiar, but a solid kind that the Chinese made by burning certain plants and combining the soot thus obtained with glue or oil. It was then molded into a cake and dried. If a particular kind of surface was desired, other ingredients were added—pulverized oyster shells, for example, to obtain a dead finish. The process of making the finest ink was a secret, often a carefully guarded heritage. To use this ink, the painter moistened the cake on a slab, thus obtaining a semi-fluid. Great skill was needed both in rubbing the cake and in applying the ink to the brush.

This ink was used for writing as well as for painting. For writing, among the Chinese was one of the highest arts. . . . The characters were made with the brush, not the pen, and required a skill attained only through long years' practice. The hand did not hold the brush as we hold a pen with the thumb and two fingers to be manipulated by wrist movement, but vertically in the fist, the whole arm as well as the wrist guiding the movement from the shoulder. The writer or painter did not work at a table or easel, but sitting on his heels and knees with his work spread out on the floor before him. The ink might be used thick or thin; and the strokes were now bold and strong, now abrupt, now diminishing to a hair line, and sometimes of surpassing delicacy. The characters were originally pictographs, like the Egyptian, which in the process of a long evolution were so highly simplified that they became abstract symbols of the original form. In the mental make-up of the calligraphist then, abstract form was an important element. Now the greatest painters were poets, philosophers, or priests, and the same type of literary training furnished the background in the education of all; so Chinese painting is akin to literature. And, as the same materials were used to write poems and to paint mountain scenery, we may expect to find in painting the same simplification and abstraction as in calligraphy. Of one famous painter a Chinese writer said, "I can taste in the poem something of the picture's flavor; and in the picture I see something of the poem." Another fact of technique that we need to consider is that the figures and landscapes were usually painted on specially prepared silk, though paper was sometimes used, and when once the stroke of the brush had touched the silk, it could not be altered. This demanded of the painter not only perfect control in handling the brush, but also a careful thinking out of his work before he applied the ink.—From "Art Through the Ages," by HELEN GARDNER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

From Telegraph Hill

After the driving rain
Had beaten in from the open sea
And drenched the counties here gathered,
The skies brightened again
So that overhead
Intense blue reigned,
Reigned overhead,
But, boxing the compass,
The wide horizon was piled
With billowing clouds
Built up for miles into the air,
Stirring unevenly across the undulating land,
Slowly toppling over
The blue, cold bay.

EDMUND SCOTT

My Mother's Thimble

MY MOTHER'S THIMBLE rests now in my sewing-stand. It is gold, of ample size, with a Greek fret band. Tranquilly it shines in its case, remembering many busy hours. Outside, this case is of Florentine leather, dark blue, the color of an Italian night. Inside, it is rose velvet, its nap worn and blurred from much taking out and putting in of the thimble. Regularly, every Saturday, when the week's mending was finished, my mother would lift the little gilt clasp, open the box and lay her finger-cap away.

"There!" she'd say. "No more of you till Monday." Her hazel eyes would sparkle with relief as she smoothed her fine brown hair with her two hands. Competent, energetic hands she had and ampleness of life. I live in an apartment. She lived in a house. Few of us, I fancy, measure up to our mothers' thimbles any more! Our fingers are quick with can-openers and typewriters. Their fingers were busy preserving peaches and embroidering baby clothes.

* * *

Mother's house had green acres around it and great willows where the carriages turned. The seasons stepped past in rich procession, each bringing its present. Spring brought asparagus, summer brought berries, autumn brought nuts and apples, winter brought snowballs and beautiful icicles. Earth was good to us children—never a dull hour! Rebellious hours, yes—those Saturday mornings when we sat prisoned on our chairs, my sister and I, patching our three brothers' pants. Pear-trees stood in flower beyond the sewing-room and, from our rockers, we could glimpse the ears of wild rabbits as they nibbled sweet clover. There was a glory in the world that made our legs want to run! Instead, we perched demurely, with tight pigtails tapping against our cheeks. Saturday was dedicated to family sewing and we had to do our part. The faster we stitched, the sooner we'd be free.

"Harrie, don't bite thread. Cut it!" Mother handed her small stork scissors to my sister. They were amusing scissors, made in Holland. It was fun to watch the stork's long beak open and snip.

Then Mother began to sing. She had a clear soprano voice and she improvised songs as a bird does, or so it seemed to us.

"My love is like a tapestry,
A background passing fair
For all the light and laughter
I choose to prison there;
A little knot of orange, too,
For some joyous, flaming thought
I've followed out to freedom's edge—
And never caught."

We listened, wondering. We forgot the stupid patching. A light-heartedness rose in the room. Harrie smiled to herself. After a while, she pushed up her bang, looked puzzled.

"What does it mean, Mother?"

"Oh, anything, everything! The way songs do. Words are such little things to carry a heart." Mother's thimble flashed, her needle darted out and in. It was silver and long as a dragonfly's body. It carried the thread across the hole and created neat, fairy basketry. Mother always saved the socks and stockings to darn herself. Pretty soon she laughed and looked at Harrie. "Singing is just happiness. Don't puzzle your head, ducky!"

* * *

"I'm not." Harrie was full of dignity. She was ten. "I'm thinking about words and how they carry things. They're magic coaches, different from Cinderella's 'cause they're all colors—colors like apples and peonies and starlings' backs. Some are little, some are big—I can see them come." She squinted her eyes, made them slits on her elfin face.

"Sort of a circus parade?" I ventured.

Harrie nodded, lost in her own imaginations. "Prettier," she murmured. "There are round coaches and pointed ones and ones with wings on their sides—"

"Wake up, child!" Mother gave her a rap on the pate with her gold-tipped finger, a rap called a thimble-pie. Mother wasn't patient about dreams. She liked to get things done. She wanted to teach us to feather-stitch and scallop, to button-hole and overcast, to turn a fine seam, to acquire all the rudiments of needle-art. "Fingers aren't meant to be ignorant," she said. "Idle fingers miss a lot of fun."

"Thimble-Pie" is an old term from the English country folk; and the word "thimble" itself is from the early Anglo-Saxon "thuma," meaning "thumb." Sailmakers long abounded in the British Isles, where life depends so much upon ships. On their thumbs these sailmakers wore a flat metal disc to push their awls through the thick canvas, so quite likely the word originated in this way. However, finger-guards of some sort must have been used centuries sooner in many lands all over earth, wherever embroidered garments were worn.

Were the first thimbles gold? It is quite possible, since gold was the first of metals to be used by man. Bards with their harps, strolling the valleys of ancient Erin, saw stream-beds ashine with golden grains—grains bright as sun-dust which waked curiosity. Chinese sages, meditating on the banks of the Yangtze Kiang, saw it also. So did the Nile dwellers in Egypt and the far-off Incas of Peru. The sun laughed and scattered his dust lavishly for the delight and adornment of earth's children! So they believed. Then, men did not harden gold into money. It was pliable and gleaming to twist into intricate, beautiful shapes. Prehistoric necklaces of elaborate design have been found. Rust does not eat away river gold nor does time tarnish it. No wonder men delighted to work this supple sunshine, a single grain of which can be drawn out into a five hundred-foot wire!

* * *

Costume-books and the histories of metal reveal many fascinating facts, when one quests after a thimble! Pharaohs wore embroidered aprons and Plantagenets sported embroidered gloves. Those famous fighting women, the Amazons, dressed in tunics with colorful bands beneath their leopard-skin cloaks. The fluttering garments of Greek flute-players bore the same delicate fret pattern that now enriches my mother's golden finger-protector. No matter how far back through time one wanders, people seem to have been sewing; but the thimble's birthday still eludes us!

LEO HESPER

Reunion

This is the house
And this the gate.
The path from the road
Is short and straight.

Warm at the window
Summer's in bloom;
Sunlight slants
Through a darkened room.

Open the shutters,
Climb the stair,
Meeting our own selves
Everywhere.

This is the house
And this the door,
Worth a winter
Of waiting for!

SARA KING CARLETON

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Slumbering Amazon Poses Big Problems as U. S. Seeks Vital Rubber

Sea Power Declared Key To Victory Over Japanese

Admiral Ghormley says bombs not sufficient to halt Japan—Believes it will be very difficult to break morale of enemy—U. S. seen needing all elements of strength in Pacific battle.

New light on the use that American naval forces will make of Saipan, Noemfoor, Biak, and other island bases now being drawn into the Allied net, is given by Admiral Robert L. Ghormley. This hero of earlier Pacific naval contests, in a second interview with Mr. Beaufort, shows how all these bases take their place in a great naval blockade of Japan.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR. Delayed. — Air bombing alone will not crack the morale of the 80,000,000 Japanese at home, in the opinion of Vice-Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley.

Admiral Ghormley, who is commandant of the 14th Naval District and Hawaiian Sea Frontier and who has held high posts in both the European and Pacific theaters, was asked what effect he thought mass air raids would have on the Japanese civilians.

"I arrived in England on the day the blitz started and went through those raids with the British," Admiral Ghormley said. "They did not crack. We know that the island of Malta, in spite of all the air power the Germans could throw at it, is still part of the British Empire. In spite of the present air strikes over Germany, the Germans are still fighting—whether because of fear of reprisal or because they can take it, I don't know.

Not Expected to Crack

"As to Japan," he continued, "we have experienced in our Pacific campaigns that few Japanese troops, labor battalions, or ship survivors surrender of their own free will. Apparently, their religion and psychology are so interwoven against surrender that the nation as a whole can be considered immune from cracking."

The war against Japan is going to be won by superior sea power, Admiral Ghormley believes. And by "sea power," he means every component of our strength in the Pacific—land forces, amphibiously won bases, carrier and landbased planes, submarines, bombarding task forces.

Sea power—with our task forces built around the carrier—has won us the war in the Pacific so far. If Japan had greatly superior sea power, we never could have made the progress we have, according to Admiral Ghormley. But Japan's relative naval power has been so reduced by our augmented naval forces that the Japanese cannot afford to risk it even to defend such key defense positions as the Marshalls and Truk.

Bases Spring Up

As commandant of the 14th Naval District, Admiral Ghormley administers the most complete naval base the United States has in the direction of Japan.

Today, other bases are springing up in the wake of our advances. Admiral Ghormley was asked whether the hundreds of millions of dollars the American public is spending on these outposts are an investment for the future or merely a wartime expediency.

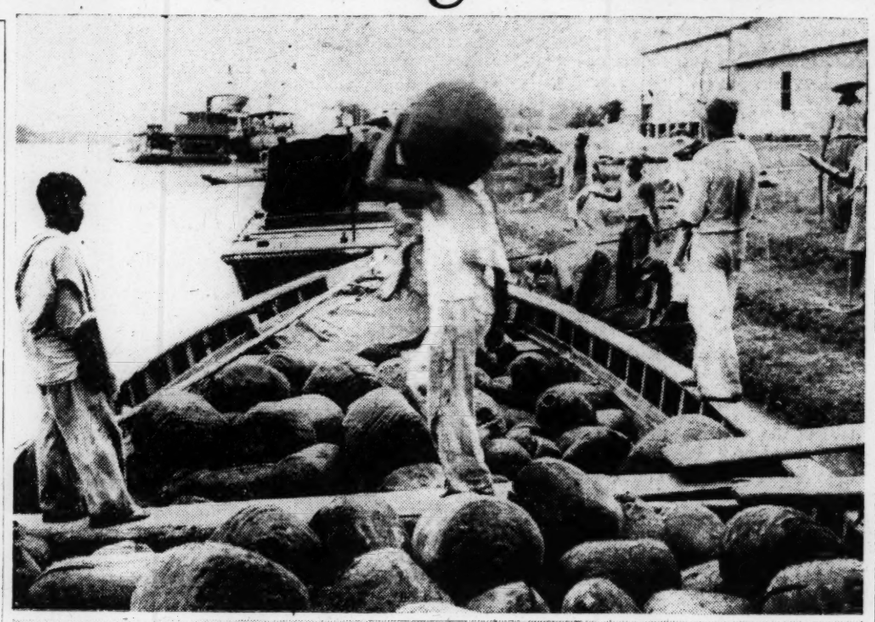
"They are an investment in security," he said. "Their long-range value will depend entirely on what we do with them. Today, they are strategic stepping stones to victory. How we shall garrison them after the war depends entirely on the sea and air power retained by Japan after she has been defeated. Then as now, superiority in the Pacific will be a question of sea power."

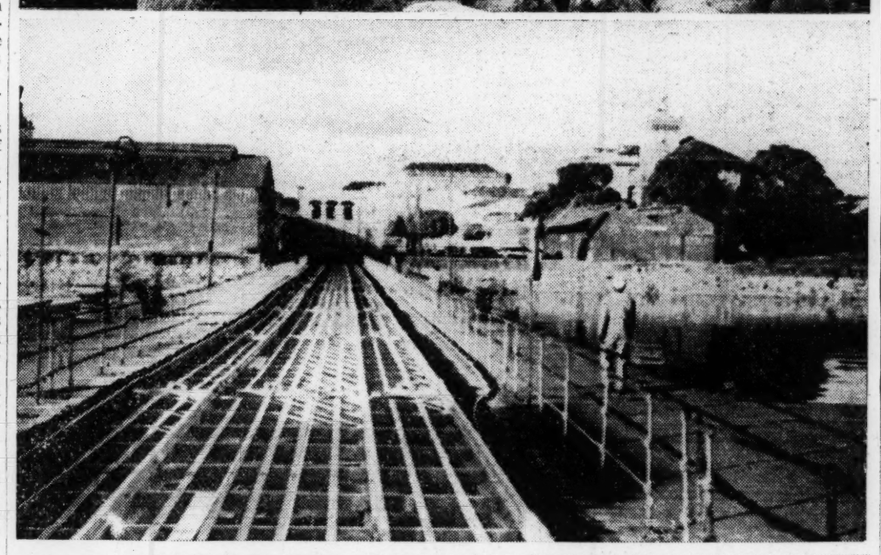
Communications Important

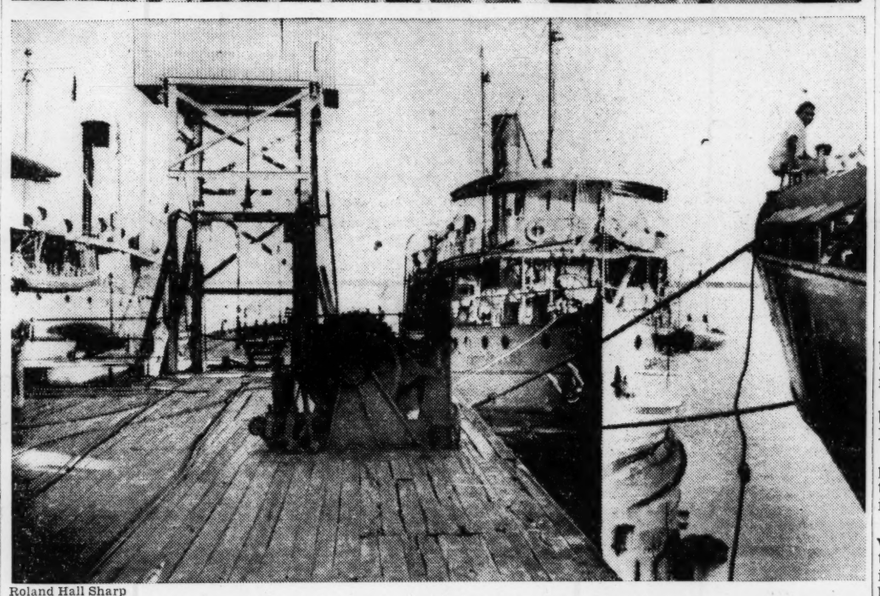
Admiral Ghormley thinks it would be a good idea for Americans at home to begin learning the importance of communications to postwar stability in the Pacific.

Our weakness early in the war was partly due to the fact that our lines of communication had never been adequately established and defended. Unless we build a sound communication system—with the all-important sea power to defend it—the door is left wide open for another great Pacific war.

The tremendous effort Americans are making now will be "an investment in security" only if they realize that in addition to defeating Japan, U. S. power must contribute its share to the guarantee against future aggression in the Pacific.







Roland Hall Sharp

Amazonian Rubber Capital Again Funnels Strategic Material to the World

Top: Rubber starting on its long journey to Manaos, focal point of transshipment in the center of the Amazon Basin. Manáos during the rubber boom that ended in 1912 became world renowned. During that period the floating dock, shown at center above, was built. The picture shows tracks nearly level. When the river falls, the tracks automatically slant into an incline. At this point the difference between high and low water is some 50 feet. Lower: The outer edge of the floating dock, where ships take on rubber for the trip down the Negro and Amazon Rivers to the port of Belém. From there oceangoing ships complete the long chain that began in jungle paths and dugout canoes. The picture was taken on a quiet Sunday afternoon.

Semifeudal Economy Curbs Operations

RDC curtailing activity in Brazil — New relations scheme includes fixed 'price premium.'

Uncensored South America
Twenty-first Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM MANÁOS, Brazil — United States Rubber Development Corporation officials will tell you they are not getting out of Brazil—yet—but their actions show a rapid withdrawal.

It is now nearly a week since Brazil has faced the future of its Amazonian rubber without the full backing of North American millions, under a new rubber agreement effective June 30.

Another crucial test of the Good Neighbor Policy in action has sent cracks zig-zagging down through the theory that enduring friendship can be bought with money. It also shows that common danger in an emergency may not cement lasting relations.

During the first hours of menace to their cherished independence in the lengthening shadow of Pearl Harbor, the United States and Brazil shoved aside lower considerations.

U. S. Needed Rubber

The United States desperately needed rubber.

Brazil had it.

So was born the Brazilian wild rubber program. It set the model for similar activities in the 15 other rubber-producing countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Today the wartime necessity for wild rubber remains urgent. But the Governments of the United States and of Brazil have entered a whole new phase in their dealings on this emergency program.

The Combined Raw Materials Board at Washington said in a public statement that natural rubber is still one of the most critical of all strategic materials.

For this reason the Rubber Development Corporation (R. D. C.) is charged with carrying through with every activity that is vital for getting out the rubber.

What Is Vital?

The significant change has come in R. D. C.'s interpretation of what is vital. At the beginning, under the Rubber Reserve Company before that pioneer venture had been replaced by the present organization, a grandiose program for Amazonian development took form.

Going far beyond measures that were clearly needed to speed rubber output, this program aimed at a wide range of social and economic reforms.

Radio stations and airports were blueprinted to cover the Amazon Basin.

Education and sanitation were part of a move designed to awaken the slumbering Amazon and give it a long-range impetus.

Anyone who has been in the valley would agree that all of these things are worthy objectives if properly approached. But hardheaded Brazilians who know how to get out rubber in a hurry looked on the fancy New Deal trappings and said:

"Cut out all this nonsense. Give us a price that makes it pay to gather rubber, and we will do the rest."

What many of them meant was that they could energize a semifeudal economy in which big profits go to the bosses and merchants, while the lowly seringueiro treads his jungle paths on bare subsistence wages, or lower.

The kind of gouging practiced by some of the Amazonian merchants is disclosed in an incident that occurred right here in Manáos within a few blocks of the R. D. C. office.

Tremendous "Profit"

A high R. D. C. official needed five flashlight batteries. He called in a girl and asked her to order them. Being new—the turnover in R. D. C. personnel is terrific—she went away and made out t cash voucher. She should have typed a requisition to the corporation's own warehouse.

The boy sent out to make the purchase returned with the five batteries, and a receipted bill for 80 cruzeiros, or $4, United States.

That came to 80 cents U. S. for each of the small flashlight batteries.

Interested, to say the least, R. D. C. officials looked up the price at which those same batteries had been sold to the merchant down the street. It turned out to be one tenth of the gouge price, or a normal eight cents U. S.

How long this had been going on at a 900 per cent profit was not known. Presumably from the first, although the merchant had signed a contract agreeing not to sell for more than 15 per cent net profit.

Joke to Merchant

Confronted with the evidence, this Amazonian merchant joked about it.

Of this incident the R. D. C. said that enforcement of contract provisions in the Amazon is almost impossible. When such things can go an in a metropolis like Manáos, it is easy to imagine the economic serfdom practiced on remote rivers where seringueiros and their families depend entirely on grasping merchants for food and rubber-gathering equipment.

To the credit of United States aims in the Amazon, it can be entered that Washington wanted to slash through this jungle maze of modern peonage.

On the debit ledger must be entered an unrealistic view of the Amazon itself. After all, the Amazon is Brazilian except for a few fringes in neighboring countries. When the North American Good Neighbor appeared to be moving in and taking over most of the house and family, it is understandable that Brazilians were alarmed.

For Brazil has its own program to stimulate development in the Amazon. President Vargas himself came to Manáos in 1940 on a 10,000-mile trip that took him also to Porto Velho on the Madeira River. He proposed a conference of Amazonian powers. Later he set in motion a typically Brazilian series of projects. Although somewhat in the background due to the war, these projects are long-range.

Willing to Collaborate

When the wartime rubber crusade began, Brazil was willing to collaborate, but carefully kept its own rights to the fore.

The agreement of March 3, 1942, placed responsibility for maximum rubber production on Brazil, not the United States. The fullest assistance was to be provided by Washington with wartime dollars, materials, shipping, and technicians.

During those days of expansive Good Neighboring in the friendly warmth soon after Brazil had broken diplomatic relations with the Axis, it was easy to become over- enthusiastic. People of high position who didn't know enough about the Amazon put in circulation exaggerated figures. Some said that 100,000 workers would be moved into the valley, and that 50,000 tons of rubber could be gathered the first year.

It would be unfair to judge actual rubber results against such misinformed propaganda.

The only valid yardstick is to ask what has been accomplished in terms of overcoming obstacles that were apparent from the first to anyone who knew the Amazon and its rubber story.

To clarify the approaches to an assessment of this wartime campaign, it is essential to lay down a few traffic lanes.

They are:

1. How much rubber might Brazil have produced by its own unaided efforts, assuming merely a profitable price and normal trade facilities?

2. How much rubber can rightly be credited to United States expenditures in Brazil itself, as well as in making available both supplies and ships through choked channels of wartime trade?

3. What are the new relations under a supplementary rubber agreement announced Feb. 8 and scheduled to move into high gear just the other day, June 30?

Needed Assistance

As for Point One, it is plain that Brazil could not have maintained prewar rubber production, much less increased it, without some form of assistance from the United States. The ships, the tools, even the food, had to come in large measure from outside Brazil.

Normal trade facilities simply didn't exist in the dark wake of Pearl Harbor. Even today full normality has not been restored.

The United States in any event would have had to assign shipping from the common pool to carry supplies to Brazil, and haul back the rubber. Wartime industries also had to turn out machetes, shotguns, tapping knives, cups, and all the other essentials of rubber production.

Even so, this might have been done f. o. b. the mouth of the Amazon, so to speak. That would have left the distribution of supplies and the delivery of rubber entirely in Brazilian hands.

Need Some Control

From the incident of the flashlight batteries, and the widespread theft of canned food that still goes on even before the boxes reach Manáos, most United States taxpayers would conclude that they need some control over what happens to their money and supplies.

Some boxes arrive with the cans inside—but neatly emptied of their contents. It is the responsibility of the Brazilian Government to police their own boats, but repeated R. D. C. complaints have not dried up these leakages.

Actually the R. D. C. has followed a mid-course, with emphasis shifting rapidly of late toward letting the Brazilians do the job.

Someone who knows the voracious instincts of many Amazonian mercantile barons referred to this as: "Throwing the seringueiros back to the wolves."

This remark is typical of bitterness engendered among many idealistic North Americans who came to the Amazon with high and patriotic hopes, only to be disillusioned.

Leaving aside for the moment these by-products of the rubber program, what about R. D. C.'s productive record in Brazil?

Figures are not available for a final conclusion. Douglas H. Allen, President of R. D. C., has just advised this newspaper that "it is impossible to separate the figures for the Amazon countries so that those for Brazil alone can be given."

This statement leaves the balance sheet for the whole Amazon Basin as the only R. D. C. public accounting on Brazil. But Brazil covers most of the Amazon, and is the outlet for nearly all its rubber, including the most remote Bolivian, Peruvian, and Colombian yields.

In his defense of R. D. C. before the Gillette Committee of the United States Senate last December, Mr. Allen gave estimates which he now confirms as substantially borne out by events. With his revisions the figures are:

Figures on Imports

1. Rubber imported by the United States from the Amazon, April, 1942, to Dec. 31, 1943—23,700 long tons.

2. Total disbursements in Amazon operations, "including cost of rubber purchased, plus development expenditures, capital investments, loans, operating and administrative expenses of R. D. C., and all other applicable disbursements," for the same period—approximately $59,000,000.

3. Cost per pound of rubber on basis of above figures—$1.13. When capital investments are amortized over the entire program ending Dec. 31, 1946, this pound-cost comes down. Mr. Allen says he still hopes to come out with an average cost of 75 cents a pound, for everything.

The conspicuous point is that R. D. C. takes credit for all the rubber coming from Amazonia. Yet even in the lowest two years of unaided production, 1932 and 1933, the Amazon turned out 16,340 tons. Just before this war, the 1938 and 1939 total came to 29,320 tons, as recorded by Brazilian sources at Belém.

Output Comparison

Reducing this to 21 months for comparison with the R. D. C. period, and further allowing for differences in the ton-measurement, we have 23,089 long tons. This is giving R. D. C. the fairest possible basis of comparison with what the Amazonian countries might have done with nothing more than a profitable price and the provision of supplies through normal channels of business and shipping.

R. D. C.'s figure must in turn be increased somewhat to include rubber produced but not exported to the United States either as crude or as tires and tubes. Brazil is allowed 10,000 tons a year for its own rubber industries. Mr. Allen says that some 3,000 tons of manufactured rubber came from Brazil in 1943. It is reliably stated that Brazil has not always had its full quota. So a rough estimate comes out about 14,000 tons to be added to R. D. C.'s total for 21 months, or a gross total of 37,700 long tons.

Cost Per Pound

Other rubber that may have been produced and not yet brought in from upper rivers must affect later accounts.

R. D. C.'s Amazonian net thus comes down to 14,611 long tons, over and above the comparable 21 months of 1938-39.

On this basis—which is impartially acceptable as contrasted with Mr. Allen's claim to credit for all Amazonian rubber imported—the cost per pound goes up to $1.83. Amortized on the same percentages used by Mr. Allen, this would indicate a final cost of $1.21 a pound.

This is not $500 a pound, or even $50, as R. D. C.'s more reckless critics have charged, including Senator Hugh Butter (D), of Nebraska.

Considering the wartime emergency, the price is low—provided all costs have been entered. Financial history will settle that some day.

The new relations set forth by the Feb. 8 agreement include a "price premium" of 33⅓ per cent until March 31, 1945. This raises the basic price for "Acre fine" rubber, washed and dried, f. o. b. Belém, from 45 cents to 60 cents a pound. Lower qualities command less.

In return, Brazil goes "on its own" in many fields formerly sustained by the R. D. C. Details will require another article.

Rubber Price Vital

Brazil is the main proving ground for wartime production of wild rubber. It also leads in efforts to establish a postwar output at prices that can compete with plantation rubber of the Far East, as well as synthetics. From firsthand observation in the field, the following article begins a final analysis of rubber results as seen by a traveling correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor over a period of six months.

End of Battle for Saipan Is Declared Now in Sight

GARAPAN, Saipan Island, July 4. Delayed. Via Navy Radio (AP)—Garapan dripped dismally in the tropical rain today and water gathered in thousands of shell holes, but for the first time in 19 days the once prospering town is free of the shelling and bombing that tore it down.

The last of the town is being occupied by Marines, and at midnight a final hundred defenders were cut off.

The Japanese may set the stage for a typical last-minute counter-attack, but with or without it the end of the battle for Saipan is in sight.

It may be a few days, but it won't be long now.

In the end at Garapan it was nothing but war reduced to its basic factor of one man advancing with a rifle while another clung desperately to a hidden position in the wreckage of a house or a hole in the dirt until the advancing man silenced him or drove him out.

The battle ended in South Garapan among the poor section of houses with small gardens and barns, where livestock formerly lived.

Garapan's expected strong defensive line failed to emerge. The Japanese killed were single snipers or small groups clinging to machine guns or Improvised pill boxes. They took a heavy toll of advancing Marines.

East Garapan was taken by units of the Second Marines, 27th Infantry and Fourth Marines, who went far beyond the town and curled west and north to squeeze remaining units of Japanese out of the Tanapag Harbor area.

Japanese artillery continued to fire on our lines just east of Garapan. The antipersonnel bursts endangered civilians, who are coming out of the caves today by the hundreds seeking internment. They came reluctantly under the urging of interpreters and a final inducement of smoke bombs.

Only a few Japanese field guns are believed still in action and the vicious mortar units have been reduced to a fraction of their former strength.

Polish Citizenship Liberalized

LONDON, July 6 (Reuter)—The Dziennik Polski, the official Polish newspaper published here, expressing the views of the Polish exile government, publishes a statement commenting on the Russian recent decree, which gives Polish citizens who had previously been declared to be Soviet citizens, the right to change their nationality.

The Polish daily recalls that the Soviet attitude in this matter had undergone several changes. First, after the occupation by Russia of some of Poland's territory, all the inhabitants were declared to be Soviet citizens.

Then, after the signing of the Russo-Polish agreement in August, 1941. They were again treated as Polish citizens. Lastly, from January, 1943, the Soviet authorities again began to consider the Poles as Soviet citizens.

Therefore, this new decree, the Dziennik Polski said, must be considered as one of a long series of unilateral acts by the Soviet Government with regard to Poland and its citizens.

The decree again "grants the right to accept Polish citizenship" to people, who, in accordance with international law never lost their citizenship at all.

It also opens the way for those Russians who had been put in command of the Polish formations in the U. S. S. R. to acquire Polish citizenship. But further clarification through a friendly understanding, which will take into account the interests of both parties and the principles of international law are needed, the Polish publication declares.

British Committee To Examine Ceylon Constitution Plan

LONDON, July 6 (CBS)—The British Government "has decided to send a commission to Ceylon to examine proposals for a new constitution which has been drafted by the island's ministers," the London Radio reported today.

The Government promised last year to reform the constitution in the direction of more self government, and asked the ministers of the Ceylon State Council to submit their proposals. These have now been received with the request for immediate examination.

Now a commission will be appointed to examine the proposals and will visit Ceylon probably before the end of this year to consult with all the interests of the island, including the minority communities.

In order to avoid a general election in Ceylon during the war, the present state council will be prolonged for another two years.

Chiang Sees Relief for War Weary China; China Eases Censorship in Unoccupied Area

CHUNGKING, July 6 (AP) — Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in a message to the Chinese people on the eve of the beginning of China's eighth year of war, acknowledged today that the military situation in his country is grave, but he told patriots in occupied areas that "liberation is close at hand."

In his "double seventh" message—the Chinese-Japanese War began in 1937 on July 7, the seventh day of the seventh month—General Chiang emphasized that victory for the United Nations is certain, and added:

"I believe it won't be long before the war in Europe is brought to a successful conclusion."

The favorable change in Europe, he declared, "is largely attributable to the magnificent and determined Soviet resistance in the past year."

He said there was "a good prospect of the early opening of a China-India land route for transporting a larger supply of war materials into China."

Wallace Tells China It Is Vital Peace Cog

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, July 6

The role which China will play in the postwar world was emphasized by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace during his recent visit to Kunming, capital of Yunan Province.

He told 3,000 Chinese university students that "a truly strong, democratic China is very important for the peace of the whole world."

United States Government monitors recorded the Chungking broadcast, which was beamed in English to North America.

Tribute to China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6 — Leaders of six national organizations concerned with Chinese-American cooperation, both in war and in peace, have issued a joint statement urging the American people to realize the significance of July 7 as the seventh day of the seventh month of the seventh year of China's warfare against Japanese aggression.

Calling for "Triple 7" tributes to China by all patriotic, religious and economic organizations, the joint statement also urges individual American citizens to take this occasion to use whatever influence they might have to assure the Chinese people of desperately needed aid from the United Nations.

The signers of the statement are Pearl S. Buck, President of The East and West Association; Clark Minor, President of China Society of America, former Governor Charles Edison, Chairman of United China Relief :Dr. Maurice William, American Secretary General of the Sun Yat-Sen Group; Chi Meng, Executive Director of China Institute in America, and T. W. Chu, President of Chinese Benevolent Association.

In addition to working for speedy increased aid to China, the American people are asked also at this time to ponder the military, political, economic and social interests which the United States and China hold in common.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6 — The Chinese Government has eased the censorship regulations in effect through all of unoccupied China. Details of the change were given in an English language broadcast, beamed to North America and reported by United States Government monitors.

All books, and those magazines not dealing with military, political, or diplomatic affairs will henceforth be exempted from prepublication censorship. Censorship for newspapers, stage plays, and motion pictures will be continued, the broadcast said.

Under the regulations, as interpreted by H. C. Liang, Minister of Information, publishers and editors "will not be held responsible for publication of articles passed by the censors."

The regulations, however, enable the censors to suppress items "violating the supreme principles upon which the country is founded," or, "damaging national interest and public order."

The usual protection of military and diplomatic secrets is provided. An interesting extension of these provisions, however, provides censorship for items "obstructing the progress of food administration, conscription and military works," or "disclosing wartime financial and economic conditions useful to the enemy or affecting the war."

Community War Appeals Backed by President

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt said July 2 community war appeals, conducted in behalf of the National War Fund, were "one more essential step on the road to victory and peace."

Philippine Inflation Note Quotes Fantastic Prices

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 6 (AP)—The Philippines Mail, a newspaper published at Salinas, Calif., for Filipinos in America, reports that war inflation in Manila, according to the Japanese-controlled radio, is reaching fantastic heights.

The Mail said a recent Manila broadcast disclosed these prices prevailing there: Ten bananas, $10; a dozen eggs, $18; a pound of fish, $50; a pound of meat, $100; an automobile tire, $10,000.

The money now being used in the Philippines is the Japanese military peso.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	1,800,000
Previous day's sales	2,435,770
1944 volume to date	135,987,635
1943 volume to date	173,981,927

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday	56.0	Prev. day	55.8
Month ago	53.0	Year ago	52.1
1944 high	56.0	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	63	62	63	+ ¾
Adams Exp .15e	18	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	4	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	19	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	61	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Alb&Susq7.55e †	30	150⅛	149¾	149¾	
Alleghany Corp	45	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Alleghany pf	54	22¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	3	55¾	54¾	54¾	— ¼
Alleg LudStl .70e	20	29½	28⅝	28¾	— ¼
Allen.Indust ¾ag	3	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	148¾	148	148	— ½
Allied Mills 2e	9	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
Allied Strs 1	2	21	20½	20½	— ¼
Allis Ch Mfg ⅛e	12	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ⅝
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	4	117	117	117	— ½
Alpha P Cem ½e	8	22¾	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
Amal Lea	8	33¼	31½	33⅛	
Amerada Pet 2¼e	20	110	109	109½	+ ⅛
Am AgChDel 1.20	5	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	4	72¾	71½	71½	— ⅛
Am Bk Note .60e	18	23⅛	22½	22¾	— ¼
Am Bosch ½e	14	18⅞	18⅜	18½	— ¼
Am Brake Sh ¾e	4	44⅜	44½	44⅝	
Am Cable & Rad	58	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Am Can 3	6	52½	92⅛	92⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	10	181	181	181	— ¼
Am Car&Fdy 4g	37	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ⅛
Am Car&F pf3½e	2	79	78½	79	+ ½
Am Chain & C 2	3	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
Am Ch&Cbl pf5 †	10	115	115	115	
Am Chicle 4a †	190	120	118½	120	+1
Am Crystal Sugar	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
Am Cyn S pf 6 †	10	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
Am Distil	3	26½	26½	26½	— ½
Am Encaus Tiling	12	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	7	27	26½	26½	— ¾
Am & For Pow	25	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
Am&FP $6 pf 3k	1	86½	86½	86½	— ¼
Am&FP$7pf3½k	2	95¾	95½	95¾	— ¼
Am&FP 2pf	21	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Am Haw SS 1½e	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	75	5	4¾	4⅞	
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	75	74⅞	75	+ ¼
Am Ice	9	7¼	7	7	
Am Internat .20e	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Am Invest III .60	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Am In Ill pf2½ †	60	50	49½	40½	+ ½
Am Locomotive½e	73	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	91	91	91	— ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	7	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ¼
Am M&Met ⅛e	4	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Am Metal ¼e	8	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	60	123	123	123	
Am NewsCo 1.80 †	50	36¾	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Am P&L $6 pf	11	51¾	51	51	— 1¼
Am P&L $5 pf	25	47⅞	46⅝	47	— 1¼
Am Rad&StS .20e	127	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	71	17¼	16⅝	16¾	— ¼
Am RollMpf4½ ‡	330	74½	73⅜	74¼	+ ⅜
Am SafetyRaz ½e	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	4	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e	†470	30½	30¼	30½	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	11	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Am Snuff 1.80e	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	42	26⅜	25⅞	26	
Am Stores ¾e	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Am Stove .60e	12	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	5	45	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	2	129	128½	129	
Am Sum Tob 1e	1	30½	30½	30½	
Am Tel & Tel 9	51	163½	162⅝	162⅝	— ¾
Am Tobacco 3a	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	+1
Am Tob B 3a	8	72¾	71¾	72¾	+ ¾
Am Tob pf 6	†230	152¾	152	152½	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	11	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1e	11	48⅜	47⅝	48¼	
Am Wat Wks	79	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Am Woolen	3	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
Am Wool pf 4k	3	84⅛	83½	84⅛	+ ⅜
A Zinc L & S	15	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
An Zn pr pf 2½k	1	53	53	53	+ ½
Anaconda ¼e	†	76	78	77⅜	— ⅛
Anac W&C 3.4e	†210	31¾	31	31¼	+ ¼
Andes Copper ⅜e	3	12	12	12	
APW Paper	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	185	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ½
Armstrong Cork¾e	6	46⅞	45¾	45¾	— ¼
Arnold Const ½	2	11½	11½	11½	
Artloom Corp .20e	1	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾e	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	30	100	98¾	100	
Atch T&SF 4⅓e	62	70⅝	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
Atch T & S pf 5	64	66⅜	65¾	66¼	
Atl Coast L 11⅓e	20	42	41	41½	— ¼
Atl Refining ½e	32	31¾	31	31	
Atl Ref pf 4	†160	113	111½	11	+1
Atlas Corp ¼e	13	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ⅜
Atlas Powd1½e	†180	60½	59½	59½	— 1
Aust Nichols	10	12⅜	12	12	— ¼
Aviation Corp. 10e	103	5	4⅞	5	

B

Bald Loco ct ¾ae	94	21¾	21	21¾	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	262	10⅛	9½	10	
Balt & Ohio pf	78	18½	17¾	18⅛	— ½
Barber Asph	1	24	24	24	
Barnsdall Oil .60	29	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
Bangor & Ar	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	17	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	10	106	106	106	+ ⅛
Beech Aire 1g	5	9⅜	8¾	9⅛	
Beech Creek 2 †	20	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
Belding-Hem .80	29	3	2⅞	3	
Bell Airc 1e	69	12¾	12⅛	12¾	+ ⅜
Benef Ind Ln .60e	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Bendix Aviat 2½e	8	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	
Best Foods 1e	•17	19¾	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
Beth Steel 3e	72	65⅜	64	64½	— ⅞
Beth Steel pf 7	4	124½	124	124	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅜
Black&Decker1.60	1	22	22	22	— ⅜
Blaw-Knox .30e	21	10⅜	10¼	10½	— ⅜
Bloom'dale.675e†	50	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅜
Boeing Airplane 1e	15	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	50½	50½	50½	
Bond Strs 2	3	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ¼
Bond Strs pf 4½	1	116	116	116	+ ½
Borden Co .80e	10	33½	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	21	41¼	40½	40⅞	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	16	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Branniff Airw .60	23	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	22	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	9	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	12	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅜
Bklyn-Edison .30e	20	11¾	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
Budd Mfg	143	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†230	70¼	69⅞	70¼	— ⅛
Budd Wheel ¾e	28	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
Buffalo Forge .90e	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
Bullard Co ½e	5	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
Bulova Watch 2	4	38¾	38½	38⅞	+ ¼
Burling Mills .80e	6	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
Burr AdMach .40e	44	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	18	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Bush TB pf2¼k †	20	50	50	50	— ¼
Butler Bros .30e	42	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Butte C & Z ¾ag	12	33¾	31½	33¾	+ ⅛
Byers AM Co ¾e	11	16⅜	15⅞	15¾	— ¾
Byers pf 7	40	82	82	82	
Byron Jackson ½e	3	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ⅛

C

Calif Pack 1½g	3	30⅛	30	30	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	65	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet&Hec .40e	44	7¼	7	7⅛	
Calumet&Hec pf w	35	59½	58⅝	58⅞	
Can Dry GAle ½e	5	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Can South Ry 3 †	70	42	41	42	+ ½
Canad Pacific h½e	35	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
Capital Adm A	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen .20	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Case Jl Co ¾e	14	57⅞	57½	57½	
Case (JI) pf 7 †	10	146¾	146¾	146¾	— ¾
Caterpil Tractor 2	9	53¾	53	53¼	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp 1-35f	4	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	99¼	99	99¼	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	30	119¾	119¾	119¾	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	20	192½	191¾	191½	
Celotex Corp ½e	18	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1⅓e	6	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	12	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Cent IllLtpf4½ †	20	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Cent R R N J	34	12¾	11	11¼	+ ¼
Centy Violeta S1¾e	3	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	
Century Rib M	2	10½	10½	10½	
Cero de Pas 1½e	10	36	35¾	35⅞	
Certain-teed Prod	42	8½	8¼	8½	
Certain-teed6pf	†1160	90	88¼	88½	—2
Chain Belt ⅓e	2	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
Champ Pap&F ⅓e	3	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	
Checker Cab	5	39¼	39	39¼	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	48	46¾	46⅜	46½	
Chi & E Ill ⅓ag	21	7¾	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	25	16¾	16½	16⅜	+ ¼
Chi Grt West	98	7	6⅞	7	
Chi Grt W pf 1¾k	23	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .30e	18	18	17½	18	+ ¼
Chi No West wi	1	3	28⅞	27¾	28⅛	— ⅜
Chi No West pf wi	35	59½	58⅝	58⅞	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	17	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	
Chi Pneu T cv pf 3	3	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅜
Chi Yellow Cab 1	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Chickasha Cot 0 1	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
Childs Co	6	3	3	3	
Chrysler Corp 1⅓e	24	96	94⅝	94¾	—1
Cities I&F 1.20	8	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ¾
City Invest	†	70	64	64	+ ½
City Stores	3	9½	9⅛	9½	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Clark Equip 1⅓e	3	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅜
Clev&Pitt 3½ ‡	50	94	94	94	+2
Clev E I pf 4½ †	70	114½	113¾	114	+ ⅜
Clev Gr Br 1e	1	45	45	45	+ ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	6	36¾	36½	36¾	— ¼
Cluet Peab 1e	10	39	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	1	129	129	129	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	15	65	64¾	64¾	— ¼
Colgate-Palm ⅓e	15	26¼	27⅛	28	— ¼
Collins & Aik ½e	8	35¾	35	35	— ¼
Col & South 1pf †140		23½	23¼	23½	— ⅜
Col Fuel & Iron 1	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
ColumB'cast A.80e	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	123	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	83	82½	82½	— ½
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	40	78	77⅞	78	— ¼
Colum Pict ⅓g	5	21½	21	21	— ¼
Colum P pf 2¾	1	47	47	47	+ ½
Colum Carbon 4	2	52	52	52	
Coml Credit 2	10	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅝
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	6	48⅜	47⅞	48¼	+ ¼
Coml Solvents .30e	26	18	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
Com'with&Scuth	519	1	7⅛	1	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 2½k	9	83¼	82⅞	83	— ¼
Con Ed 1.40	•15	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
Conde Nast ⅓e	5	17½	17⅜	17½	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	27	26¾	27	— ¼
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	130	96	96	96	— ¼
Cons Copper .20g	27	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	65	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	8	106¾	106⅝	106¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	18	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ⅓k	2	24	24	24	— ¼
ConsLaundries .35e	12	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	28	31	30⅝	30⅝	
Cons RR Cuba pf	13	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Cons Vultee 1⅓e	52	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Consol'n Coal	5	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Consol Coal pf2½	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ¼
ConsumP pf4½ †	130	106½	106	106½	+ ½
Container Corp ½e	3	26¾	26½	26½	
Cont Bak ⅓e	17	9¼	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Cont Can 1⅓e	16	42	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
Cont Diam F .30e	9	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ½
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45	45	45	— ¼
Cont Motors .30e	75	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	38	33	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
Cont Steel ⅓e	3	29⅜	29	29	— ⅛
Cooper Bess ⅓e	37	18⅞	18	18¾	— ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †	20	45	45	45	+1
CopperweldSt1.80	18	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
Corn'wdSt pf2½ †	120	50	50	50	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	†120	50	49¼	49½	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	•4	58⅛	58	58	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	†•40	182½	182	182½	+ ¼
Cornell-D E .40e	19	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	
Coty Inc .15e	76	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Coty Interna	†	57	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Crane Co 1	25	27¼	26⅞	27	
Crane Co pf 5	†170	109¼	108¾	109¼	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½	3	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ⅓e	44	23¼	22½	23	+ ⅛
Crown Cork ⅓e	18	38½	38	38	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	9	18¼	17⅞	18	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	†110	101¾	101	101¾	+1¼
Crucible Steel 3g	17	36¾	35½	35⅝	— ⅝
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	81	81	81	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf	†53	25	24	24	— ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40a	13	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Cuban-A S pf 7 †	10	132	132	132	+8¾
Cudahy Packing	5	28	27¾	27⅝	— ⅜
Cuneo Press 1½g	1	26¼	26¾	26¼	+ ⅛
Cuneo P pf 4½ †	40	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	101	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	124	124	124	—2
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	5	53	52⅞	53	
Curtis-Wright 3ag	34	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	6	17⅛	17	17	
Cutler-Ham .70e	6	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛

D

Davega Stores .30e	2	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	6	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	
Deere & Co 2g	12	45	44½	44½	— ½
Deere & Co pf1.40	6	35½	35¼	35½	
Deisel-WemG ¾e	8	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	67	36¼	34⅞	35¼	— ⅞
Del Lack & West	142	9½	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	7	21	20⅞	21	
Diam Match 1⅓	3	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅜
Diam T Motor ⅓e	9	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅜
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	17	33½	32⅜	32¾	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	70	45½	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
Doehler D Cas¾e	1	45¾	45¼	45¾	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	27	26⅜	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	14	55¼	54½	55¼	
Dow Chem 3	9	129½	129	129	
Dow Chem pf 4	1	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅜
Dresser Mfg 1e	3	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅝
Dunhill Int	3	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
Duplan Corp .40e	3	16½	16¾	16½	
du Pont de N 2½e	12	159½	158½	159⅛	+ ⅝
duPont pf 4½a	4	127	126⅝	126¾	— ¼

E

Eagle PicbLd .30e	26	14⅛	13½	14	+ ¼
Eastern Air L	10	39⅝	39	39¼	— ⅜
Eastern R M .20e	11	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	169¾	169¼	169¼	— ¾
Eaton Mfg 3	2	49¾	49¼	49¾	— ¼
Edis Brs Strs .80a	4	20½	20	20	
Ed&Mus Ind .08e	7	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1e	7	45¼	44⅜	44⅝	— ⅝
Electric Boat ¾ag	12	12½	12¼	12½	
El Power & Lt	15	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	88½	88	88	—1½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	8	95	94½	94½	— ⅝
El Storage Bat 2	3	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	10	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
Endic-John pf 4	†	90	106½	106	106	— 1
Eng Pub Service	32	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	†	80	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ¼
EPS$5½pf5½ ‡	190	100	100	100	
Eng PS $6 pf6	†	20	103½	103½	103½	— ½
Equit Off Bldg	25	3¼	3	3¼	
Erie R R ⅓e	10	13⅜	12¾	13	
Erie R R pf 5a	156	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	4	58¾	58	58	
EurekaVCleaner⅓e		6	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Evans Prod 1⅓e		12	14⅞	14½	14½	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60		4	56½	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
Exchange Buff ¾e		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

F

Fairbanks Morse1a	11	41¼	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	12	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	70	13⅞	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6	†	60	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
Fed Ming & Smelt	6	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	20	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½g	3	27⅞	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
FedDStrs pf4¼ ‡	380	98¾	98⅜	98⅜	— ¼
Ferro Enam ¼e	5	23	23	23	— ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a	5	49	48½	49	+ ⅛
Firestone 1¾e	9	50⅜	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
Firest T&R pf4½ ‡	1	108¾	108¼	108¾	
First Nat Strs 2½	4	40	40	40	
Flintkote .30e	13	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½ ‡	20	109	109	109	+ ½
Florence Stove 2	7	38½	38	38	— ¼
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	30½	30½	30½	
Follansbee Stl	3	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	†	80	51	51	51	— ½
Food Mach .70e	3	64	64	64	
Foster Wheeler¼e	9	23⅜	22⅞	22½	— ⅞
FostWh6pf 1½ †	70	22½	22½	22½	
Francisco Sugar	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	20	34	33	34	+1⅛
Fruehauf Tra .80e	11	42	41⅜	41½	+ ⅛
Fruehf4½pf4½ ‡	170	113	112½	113	

G

Gabriel Co	19	6⅛	6¾	6⅜	— ⅛
Gair Robert .50g	47	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
Gair Rob pf 1.20	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Gamewell 1⅓e †	70	41	40½	40½	— 1
Gar Wood Ind .40	34	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Gaylord Cont ½a	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	10	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
GenAmTrans 1¼e	5	49½	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .45e	15	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	12	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable	49	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	35	18	17¼	17⅝	
GenCable pf5¼k †	260	98¼	97	98	
Gen Cigar 1	1	28	28	28	
Gen Cigar pf 7	†	10	147½	147½	147½	+ ½
Gen Elec 1.40	77	39⅛	38⅜	38⅞	
Gen Foods 1.60	14	43¾	42¾	43¾	+ ½
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	20	114	114	114	
Gen G & El A	158	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Gen Mills 4	2	114	113	114	+2
Gen Mills5pf5 †	50	129½	129½	129½	
Gen Motors 1⅓e	56	65⅜	64⅝	64⅞	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad ¼e	15	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Gen PrintInk .20e	10	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Gen Ry Signal ½e	2	25⅜	25	25	— ⅜
Gen RySig pf 6 †	30	118	118	118	
Gen Real & Util	33	2¼	2	2¼	— ⅛
Gen Refract .60e	13	25¼	24½	24½	— ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Shoe ½e	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
GenSCastpf4½k †	1090	84	81½	83½	— ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	4	26	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst ½e	1	29	29	29	—1
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	7	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅛
G

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Stock Prices Mixed; Rail Shares Rally

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Buying of rails, oils and liquors steadied the stock market today after an early sell-off had depressed recent climbers fractions to a point or more.

The carriers, hesitant at the start, revived briskly around midday but soon quieted. Many initial declines were whittled down or converted into modest plus signs near the fourth hour. Dealings, fast during the forenoon, tapered toward the last although turnover for the full session ran to around 1,800,000 shares. Prices near the close were no worse than slightly irregular.

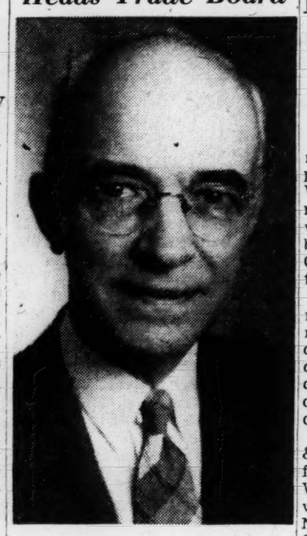
The morning relapse was attributed mainly to the belief the lengthy forward drive called for a fair-sized technical correction. Most brokers had been advising the trimming of commitments on the idea repurchases could be made more profitably. Prime Minister Churchill's revelations regarding robot bombing casualties chilled sentiment to a certain extent but the generally good war news, political optimism and business prospects more than offset this development.

On the rising side, a number at 7-year peaks, were Santa Fe, Delaware & Hudson, Atlantic Coast Line, Union Pacific, Phillips Petroleum, Amerada, Texas Co., Skelly Oil, Schenley, Distillers Corp., National Distillers, Montgomery Ward and Laclede Gas preferred. Backward were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Wilys-Overland, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, United Aircraft, Kennecott and Sears Roebuck.

On the offside in the curb were carrier Corp., Fansteel, Electric Bond & Share, Cities Service, Raytheon and Cuban Atlantic Sugar.

A good investment demand kept higher priced bonds on a steady footing in today's market as the more popular trading mediums in other groups held within small fractions either way of previous levels. Trading was relatively light.

Heads Trade Board



Harry C. Schaack

Elected president of the Chicago Board of Trade to succeed P. R. O'Brien, who has resigned to devote more time to his agricultural interests. Mr. Schaack, an associate of Shearson, Hammill & Co., has been first vice-president of the grain market.

Files Against Packers For OPA Violation

CHICAGO (AP)—Criminal informations charging Swift & Company, Armour & Company and Wilson & Company, three of the nation's largest meat packers, with violation of OPA regulations have been filed in Federal District Court here by United States Attorney J. Albert Woll.

Alleging the packers compelled retailers to purchase secondary meats in order to receive choice cuts, the informations charged the defendants forced retailers to purchase items such as sausage and canned dog food along with choicer cuts of beef and pork.

The information against Armour & Company charged 44 violations from February to October, 1943. Wilson & Company was charged with 18 violations from April to November, 1943, and Swift & Company, 27 violations from June to October, 1943.

Mr. Woll said hundreds of complaints had been received from retailers who said the secondary products they were forced to purchase were difficult to sell.

George A. Eastwood, Armour president, said in a statement:

"When the OPA issued its regulations against tie-in sales, all Armour salesmen were promptly instructed to conform. We have no doubt that they did so, and when and if court action results from today's filing of informations, the evidence will show that our representatives obeyed the instructions and that they should be cleared of the charges made."

John Holmes, president of Swift & Company, said:

"The charge that Swift & Company has required its customers to buy certain goods as a condition to purchasing other goods in violation of OPA rules is absolutely untrue. It would have been impossible for us to have been more careful to avoid this kind of thing than we have been and I am sure that we can prove to any unprejudiced person that we have scrupulously obeyed the law."

Money Parley Pace Is Slowed; Fund Transactions Major Topic

By Harold Fleming
Wall Street Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 6 (AP)—Language and communication difficulties, involving chiefly the Russian delegation, emerged yesterday as one of the major potential stumbling blocks at the United Nations Monetary Conference.

Although the conversations have not yet reached the stage for decisive action, a source close to the conference said the Soviet group was experiencing difficulty not only in communicating its views to other delegations through interpreters but because of the necessity for keeping in close contact with the Kremlin.

Conference Spokesman Harry D. White, reporting an absence of major developments at one of his press conferences, mentioned the language barrier as a contributing factor without naming any specific country. He said subcommittees had been appointed in some instances to deal with the problem.

Russians Eager to Co-operate

From other delegates it was learned that the Russians have shown no tendency toward being adamant on any point, but that all issues involving concessions or modifications have required contact with Moscow by means of slowly-moving coded cables.

In general, the Soviet attitude was described as an eagerness to co-operate in a field brand new to the Red Government.

One question understood to be causing some concern here was what attitude the Soviets might take on the matter of quotas to a proposed $8,000,000,000 currency stabilization fund.

Tentative formulas thus far advanced generally have revolved around such considerations as national income, foreign trade volume and gold holdings and production. The Russians, however, are understood to be considering a suggestion that another factor be weighed—the proportion of actual military aid to the Allied cause.

This might have the effect of realigning to some extent the participating authority in the fund as it has been projected in preliminary discussions.

Some delegates expressed the view it also would open the conference to diplomatically difficult debate over such small countries as Yugoslavia, Greece and Denmark where the degree of resistance to Nazi occupation has varied because of geographical and other factors.

Quota Complications

Still other complications have been forecast for the quota discussions. China and India, for instance, are understood to be proposing population as a determining factor. The weight to be given foreign trade volume also was reported causing much informal discussion.

After the fund and bank plans are completed by the conference, they will have to be approved by the parliaments of the participating nations, including the United States Congress.

Asked whether the Fund could operate if Congress rejected the fund, Dr. White replied it was obvious that United State participation was needed to make the Fund a success because of its outstanding monetary position.

Something of a stir was caused with the arrival of Representative Dewey (R) of Illinois who has been an outspoken critic of the plans being discussed here. Mr. Dewey has proposed a half billion dollar fund to be participated in on a dollar-for-dollar basis by other nations for reconstruction loans in war-torn areas. He said it would accomplish the same results as the $8 billion monetary fund and $10 billion bank which the conference is working on, but Treasury experts said his plan would be a drop in the bucket.

It was considered likely Mr. Dewey would be accredited as an official observer for the American delegation, but would have no voice in the discussions here.

DSC Plans Subsidies On 'Stripper' Well Oil Output Aug. 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Supplies Corporation has announced that it will pay subsidies, beginning August 1, on oil production from certain low-production "stripper" wells.

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and head of the corporation, said the move had been requested by the director of economic stabilization and approved by President Roosevelt.

Highest subsidy, 75 cents a barrel, will be paid in the Pennsylvania grade fields (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia) where production per well averages about one-half barrel per day.

The payment will be 35 cents per barrel for other fields which average less than five barrels a day per well, 25 cents for fields which average more than five but less than seven barrels, and 20 cents where the average is seven or more but less than nine.

The announcement said the cost of the program had been estimated at $50,000,000 per year.

Chase Bank's Resources Set World Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The statement of condition of the Chase National Bank as of June 30 showed deposits and resources of the bank to have reached the highest levels of any commercial bank in the world. Total resources of $4,990,182,843 compared with $4,765,999,575 three months ago. Deposits made a new record of $4,677,872,688 compared with $4,457,581,731 on March 31.

Cash on hand and due from banks aggregated $886,347,989, against $936,854,463 at the end of the first quarter; holdings of United States Government securities were $2,778,218,273, against $2,691,990,166, and loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances were $1,048,627,006, against $878,951,902.

Capital and surplus were unchanged on the quarter at $111,000,000 and $124,000,000, respectively, and undivided profits were $43,209,132, compared with $43,106,955 three months ago.

The Irving Trust Company reported as of June 30, total deposits, including official checks outstanding of $1,163,716,438 and total assets of $1,279,313,741, compared, respectively, with $1,027,501,094 and $1,142,500,005 on March 31. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $250,717,144, against $209,163,261; holdings of United States Government securities to $757,078,595, against $680,118,603, and loans and discounts to $235,923,374, against $213,230,746.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., reported as of June 30, total deposits, including official checks outstanding, of $799,042,132 and total assets of $854,733,998, compared, respectively, with $760,665,053 and $809,151,231 on March 31.

Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $129,432,770, against $148,129,047; holdings of United States Government securities, to $569,409,517, against $524,831,104, and loans and bills purchased to $117,377,890, against $94,937,809.

Capital and surplus were unchanged at $20,000,000 each. Undivided profits were $3,782,306 against $3,101,624 at the end of March.

The Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company reported as of June 30, total deposits of $621,040,773 and total assets of $659,896,457, compared, respectively, with $603,997,124 and $642,414,886 on March 31. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $155,288,635 against $152,976,326; holdings of United States Government securities to $434,184,225 against $420,018,791; and loans and discounts to $35,878,537 against $30,862,851.

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. reported as of June 30 total deposits of $148,448,365 and total assets of $169,940,171, compared, respectively, with $139,204,936 and $161,380,509 on March 31.

Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $33,869,085, against $33,012,725, and holdings of United States Government securities to $53,889,513, against $52,514,532. Loans and advances rose to $42,150,908 from $39,709,313.

Promoted

Charles A. Schmutz

Appointed vice-president and editor-in-chief of Standard & Poor's Corporation, Mr. Schmutz, who has been with the company for 24 years and has served as vice-president for the past 10 years, will direct the production of all of the company's publications.

OPA Becomes Party to Suit Against ICC

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Contending an Interstate Commerce Commission order increasing intra-state passenger rail fares violates OPA regulations, the Office of Price Administration has tendered a petition to Federal Court here asking that it be made a party to a suit on file against the ICC by Kentucky, Alabama, and Tennessee.

The petition, which contended the increase was ordered without application to the OPA for permission to jump the rates, asked that the ICC order be set aside.

Filed by mail, it was sent by Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson acting for Chester Bowles, OPA administrator.

The OPA action places two governmental agencies in direct opposition to each other, which caused U. S. District Attorney Eli H. Brown to say he would file an answer for the Federal Government (named as a defendant along with the ICC) "neither denying nor affirming the allegations."

"We will remain neutral in District Court, but reserve the right to support one or the other on appeal to a higher court," he explained.

The suit, due to be heard by a three-judge Federal Court composed of Circuit Judge Ellwood Hamilton, District Judges Shackelford Miller and Mac Swinford, is set for July 17 here.

Increases called for in the order would amount to more than $2,000,000 annually, railroad commissioners of the three states have said.

Class I Railroads' Net Income in May Sharply Below 1943

WASHINGTON (AP) — Class 1 railroads had a net income of $59,000,000 in May compared with $85,731,956 in May, 1943, the Association of American Railroads reported.

Net operating income before interest and rentals totaled $98,505,213 in May, 1944, compared with $129,478,115 in May last year.

Operating revenues totaled $804,055,622 in May this year and $759,272,572 in May, 1943, while operating expenses were $526,767,253 and $454,327,068, respectively.

Net operating income before interest and rentals was $451,582,440 during the first five months of this year compared with $603,213,127 in the corresponding period last year. Net income for the five-month periods after interest and rentals totaled $259,000,000 and $378,082,930, respectively.

Operating revenues in the first five months of 1944 totaled $3,836,596,178 compared with $3,599,009,270 in the corresponding period last year. Operating expenses in the same periods $2,559,311,318 and $2,178,467,009, respectively.

Stock Issue Planned By Marathon Paper

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Marathon Paper Mills Company, Rothschild, Wis., has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission 50,000 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock of $100 par value.

The stock will be redeemable in whole or part on 30 days' notice at $107 per share to July 1, 1947; at $106 to July 1, 1949; at $105 to July 1, 1951; $104 to July 1, 1953; and at $103 thereafter.

Proceeds are estimated at not less than $5,000,000 before deducting underwriting commissions and estimated expenses. Together with proceeds from the sale of $5,000,000 principal amount of debentures before Oct. 1, 1944, the money will be used principally to finance erection of a bleached sulphate pulp mill at Peninsula, Ont., Canada.

Federal Regulations Of Oil Industry Hit

DENVER (AP)—Federal regulations governing the oil industry were made the target for criticism as the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, representing 13 oil-producing states, opened a two-day quarterly session here.

In a speech welcoming the delegates, Gov. John C. Vivian of Colorado charged that Government "restrictions" lessen the incentive of oil men to explore for new pools.

Hiram M. Dow, the commission's New Mexico representative, claimed that the Government, by reacquisition of lands through 27 agencies, now controls the mineral rights to 383,500,000 acres of land, or approximately one-fifth the area of the United States.

The Departments of Interior and Agriculture are the principal controlling agencies, he added, and "much confusion" has resulted from their "differing policies."

Soft Coal Prices Up Slightly in Month

WASHINGTON (AP) — Average retail price of bituminous coal at retail increased slightly between April 15 and May 15, 1944, while composite average prices of Pennsylvania anthracite decreased about four tenths of 1 per cent during the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The bituminous retail price level in May, 1944, was about 3 per cent higher than in May, 1943, and Pennsylvania anthracite prices advanced about 6.3 per cent during the 12 months.

The unweighted average price per ton of bituminous in 35 cities in May was $10.27, compared with $10.24 in April, and $9.99 in May, 1943. Yearly averages climbed from $8.52 in 1939 to $9.94 in 1943.

The weighted average price per ton of Pennsylvania anthracite in 25 cities in May was $13.93 for stove and $13.96 for chestnut, compared with $13.97 and $14.04, respectively, in April, and $13.09 and $13.15 in May, 1943.

China Floats Issue Of $6 Billion Bonds

CHUNGKING (Reuter) — The Chinese Government has floated $5,000,000,000 United Nations Victory bonds "to budget and stabilize prices, strengthen finances and absorb idle cash."

The bonds are redeemable in 30 years with 6 per cent interest secured by treasury funds.

Republic Aviation Awarded More Contracts for P-47s

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARMINGDALE, N. Y. — Republic Aviation Corporation has announced receipt from the War Department of additional contracts for the Republic P-47 Thunderbolt fighter-bomber totaling $154,639,000, to be produced at the company's Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y., plant and its Evansville, Indiana, plant.

New contracts bring Republic's unfilled orders for Thunderbolts to over $583,000,000. For many months the company has been rated as the world's largest producer of fighter planes.

Reading Co. Income Drops

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Reading Company reported net income of 1,297,497 for May, compared with 1,608,068 for the corresponding period of last year, and 6,386,542 for the first five months of 1944, compared with 8,767,222 for the like period of 1943.

Number of Federal Civilian Employees Down in Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The number of government civilian employees declined 163,672 in the fiscal year ended today, a drop of 253,004 in "white collar" workers, being offset somewhat by an increase of 89,392 in other categories, the Budget Bureau reported to Congress.

At the end of the year, the Bureau said, there were 2,839,366 government employees, compared with 3,003,038 on June 30, 1943.

Of the total, 1,640,687 were so-called white collar workers paid on a regular monthly basis by executive departments and agencies. In the last quarter, the number of these employees declined 31,400. Other government employees on the pay roll are classed as "wage earners," being paid on a daily or hourly basis.

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REPUBLIC RUBBER INDUSTRIAL RUBBER PRODUCTS Youngstown, Ohio
LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO. of N. Y., Inc. TIRES, TUBES & SUNDRIES Conshohocken, Pa.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50c per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Corporation payable August 1, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15, 1944. Books will not be closed.

WM. B. DUNLAP
Treasurer
June 29, 1944

U. S. Government
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LOWELL 9 Central Street Lowell 8756
NEW BEDFORD First Nat'l Bank Bldg. N. B. 8-5641

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5⅛
American Barge ine Co	12	13⅛
American Hardware Co	29½	31¼
American Manufacturing	44¾	47¾
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	...
American Optical	31⅞	33⅝
American Wringer Co	10	10⅞
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	78¾	...
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	4⅛
Arlington Mills	48¼	51½
Art Metal Construction	23½	25¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28¾	30¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅞	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¾	26
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	110	...
Bendix Home Appliance	8	8¾
Berkshire iFne Spinning	19⅛	20½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	79¼	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	...
Boston Wharf Company	23½	25
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37¾	40½
Brown Co	2.00	2.30
Brown Co pf	33	35¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	6½	7⅜
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	...
Chapman Vave Manufac	33	35¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16½	17⅞
Colonial Stores	18⅞	20⅝
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	45½	48¼
Dewey ⅞ Almy Chemical Co	28¼	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¼	28¾
Draper Corporation	74½	77½
Eurey Plastic & Chemical	66¾	70¼
*Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¼
Eastern Corporation	9¾	10⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅝	21¼
Exolon Co	10⅛	11⅝
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24¾	27
Food Fair Stores Inc	46¾	49¾
Fruit of the Loom	35	37¾
General Fire Extinguisher	16½	17⅝
General Machinery	21¾	21¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9¾
Goodall Worcester Company	50¾	53¾
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84¾	88¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27¾	30¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34¼	36¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	58	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16	...
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	7¼	8⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	29½	31
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19⅛	21
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co.	14⅛	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	30¾	33½
International Detrola	13½	14⅜
Keith George E Co	65	...
endall KCompany	10⅞	12⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅞	22¾
Landers Frary & Clark	37½	40
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	68⅜	73⅛
Ludlow Mfg&Sales Co	110½	114½
Marathon Paper Mills	54¾	58
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61¾	65
Merck & Co	42	45
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	46¾	50
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	67½	...
†Metal & Thermit Corp	22⅜	24⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9⅞	10⅜
Nashaweno Mills	18⅞	20
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	75	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	38½	41¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	82¼	86¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅜	32⅞
Nationla Chemical & Mfg	5	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	13⅞	15¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	60¼	64¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	74¾	78
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Noquitt Mills	33¼	36¼
OhioF inance	9⅛	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¾	44¾
Parker Appliance	11⅛	12⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	...
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	69	...
Quincy MktCS&W 5pf	90	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	44½	47½
Rochester Telephone	14¾	15¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	34	36
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	34	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	53¾	...
Sanford Mills	45¾	48¾
Submarine Signal Co	36¼	38¾
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Time Incorporated	62¾	65¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2½
United Elastic Corp	17¼	18⅝
U S Envelope Company	67¾	72¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	122½	127½
*Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	82	85¾
*Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	102½	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	27½	29¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9	10
Warren Bros Class B	37¾	40¾
Warren Bros Class C	12⅞	14
West Point Manufacturing	42¼	47¼
Wickwire Spenver Steel	12⅛	13¼

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	115¾	119¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	104¼	108¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¾	113¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	94¼	98¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	116¾	120¾
General Water G&E $3 pf	47¾	50¼
Jamaica Water Supply	31¾	34½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	...
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	103¼	107¼
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	103	107
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	102¼	106¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	110¾	114¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	93⅜	...
Northern Nat Gas Co (com)	31½	33¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	71¾	74¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	81¾	84¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¼	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	110¾	114¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¼	119¼
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	104¼	108¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	101¼	104¾
Public Service Colo	25¾	19½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	105¾	109¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	110¼	114¼
Rochester G&El 5 pf	105½	109¼
Rochester Gas&El 6 p	105¾	119¼
San Diego Gas & Elec	13¼	14⅜
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19⅝	21⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	...
Tampa Electric Co	24½	26¾
Texas Elec Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108¼	112¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅜	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅞	15⅝
Beverly Gas & Electric	38	...
Brockton Gas Light	87⅝	93¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	107	112
Cntral Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15⅝	17⅛
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	109	...
Conn Light & Power	42	44¼
Eastern Utilities Asso	23¾	25¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	24¾	...
Fall River Gas Works	24¾	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¾	40½
Green Mountain Power pf	84	88
Hartford Electric Light	50¼	53
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼
Hvaerhill Gas	17⅛	18⅞
Holyoke Water Power	16	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	...
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	80	83½
Mass Power & Light pf	18⅛	19½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32½	35
Narragansett Elec pf	56¾	60
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	33¼	35
N E Power Assn 6 pf	58½	60½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	58½	60½
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	104	108
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	94¼	98
N E Public Serv $7 pf	42	44½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	41	43½
Newport Electric	22½	...
Providence Gas	7⅝	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	30	32½
Rockland Light & Power	7⅞	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	23	25
Western Mass Companies	24	26

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	23⅜	24⅝
Bank of New York (14)	398	410
Bankers Trust (1.40)	53¾	55¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	99½	104½
Central Hanover Bk&Trust (4)	107	110½
*Chase National (1.40)	38¾	40¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	51⅜	53⅝
Commercial (.60)	47	49½
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	22½	24
Corn Exchange Bk & Trust (2.40)	49⅛	51⅜
Empire Trust (3)	77½	81½
First National New York (80)	1715	1755
Guaranty Trust (12)	338	346
Irving Trust (.60)	18	19
Kings County (80)	1540	...
Lawyers Trust (1)	38¼	41¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	51½	54
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	50½	52½
J P Morgan	229½	244½
*National City (1)	37⅜	39⅜
New York Trust (3½)	98	102
Public (1½)	41¾	44¼
Title Guaranty & Trust	11⅝	12¼
United States (.60a)	1450	1495

(a)Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	...
First National (2)	50	52½
Merchants National (12)	319	334
†New England Trust (30)	$400	...
National Rockland (2)	51	56
National Shawmut (1)	26	27¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	...
Second National (4)	125	132
†State Street Trust (8)	273	...
United States Trust (.50)	9⅜	10⅞
United States Trust pf (.80)	16⅝	18⅛
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

*Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	48⅞	51⅜
Continental Illinois (4)	101¼	105¼
First National Chicago	261	266
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	36½	38⅞

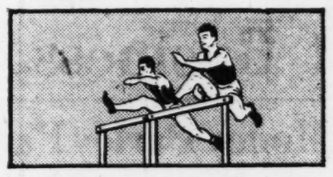
Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50	52½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33¾	35½
Agricultural (3a)	72	75½
American Alliance (1a)	21½	23¼
American Casualty Company	11½	12¾
American Equitable (1)	16⅞	18⅜
American Ins Newark (½a)	15¼	16⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¼	54¼
American Reserve	14½	16
American Surety (2½)	57¼	59¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6½	7½
Bankers & Shippers (4)	80	85
Boston (16a)	560	590
Camden Fire (1)	20⅜	22⅛
City of New York (⅓e)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	48¼	50¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38	40½
Federal (1.40)	46¼	49¾
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61½	65½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83	87
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12⅝	13¾
Franklin Fire (1)	24¾	26¾
General Reinsurance (2)	48	...
Gibraltar Fire & M (½e)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	44	46¾
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9¼
Great American Insurance (1.20	28¾	30½
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29½
Hartford Fire (2a)	94¾	99¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	44
Home Insurance (1.20)	28⅞	30⅝
Homestead (⅓e)	13¾	...
Insurance Co North Am (2½a)	84¾	87¼
Jersey Insurance NY (1.80)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	9
Maryland Casualty	7⅞	8⅝
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	68½	72
Merchants & Mfs of NY (.40)	6⅛	7¼
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	46¼	49¼
National Fire (2)	58	61
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅝	7¾
National Union (3a)	168	178
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	24⅞	26⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	13⅝	15⅛
North River (1)	22⅞	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	5⅝	6⅜
Northern (3a)	89½	94
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	79	83
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14½	15⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	36⅛
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼g)	4⅝	6½
Repub Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27¾	...
Revere (P) Insur (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St. Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	67½	70½
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¼	45¾
Security (1.40)	33⅞	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	112½	118
Standard Accident	61	64¾
Travelers (16)	465	480
US Fidelity2& Guar (1a)	36⅞	38⅞

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.08	4.46
Amerex Holding	26.25	28.125
American Business Shares	3.80	4.17
Axe Houghton Fund	15.36	16.52
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.64	105.88
Boston Fund	18.43	19.82
Broad Street Investing	29.93	32.36
Bullock Fund	16.13	17.68
Canadian Investment Fund	3.20	3.90
Century Shares Trust	28.51	30.66
Chemical Fund	9.88	10.69
Christiana Securities Co	2665.00	2765.00
Commodity Corp	2.40	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	41.75	44.75
Dividend Shares	1.31	1.44
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	21.97	23.60
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.55	14.55
Equitable Invest Corp	32.11	34.53
Equity Corp $3 pf	38.75	41.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.62	21.13
Fund Investors Inc	24.12	26.43
General Capital	34.94	37.57
General Investors Trust	4.44	5.98
Group Securities Inc.		
Fully Admin Shares	7.22	7.94
Railroad Shares	3.77	4.16
Steel Shares	4.64	5.11
Incorporated Investors Tr	23.09	24.83
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.91	1.01
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1	29.37	28.15
B-2	32.06	14.76
B-3	20.19	11.66
B-4	11.60	5.47
K-1	19.91	23.62
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.80	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	42.10	....
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.03	9.93
Maryland Fund	4.70	5.30
Mass Invest Tr	22.41	24.10
Mass Invest 2d Fd	11.18	12.02
Mutual Invest	11.74	12.83
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.

Sports News



Tom Yawkey Thinks Red Sox Best Outfit Man for Man

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

How does Tom Yawkey feel about this Red Sox drive toward an American League pennant?

"It's much too early to talk about the World Series," said the popular owner of the Boston club. "As Joe Cronin says, we'll take one day at a time and do the best we can.

"However, I do think that man for man, the Red Sox have the best club in the league," Tom continued. "Compare our men with the others and you'll see what I mean."

You would think that continual Red Sox failures to bring Boston an American League flag, despite outlays totaling between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, would have dampened Yawkey's enthusiasm for baseball. Yet, he still is one of the greatest fans in the game—cheering and rooting for Cronin and his mates from his box atop the grandstand roof. Tom works almost as hard up there as the ball players do in the field. In fact, it can be recorded here that he works harder than some of them. Does he ever regret the checks he has written in the past?

"I'm willing to forget about all the cash I've spent," said the Red Sox president. "That's in the past—gone and forgotten. Why bring it up again? Let's live in the present.

"When I first came to Boston, baseball interest here was at rock bottom," Tom went on. "It needed a kick in the pants. And one of the quickest and surest ways to bring it back, of course, was to go out and buy well-known ball players and talk about pennants.

Not Crying

"I wish, naturally, that they could have won for us, but I'm not crying because they didn't. You can't be a cry baby and be in the baseball business," Yawkey added.

Tom is unmoved when reminded that this current Red Sox club, which probably has a better chance to win the pennant than any of its predecessors, is perhaps the cheapest he ever owned. The key men, aside from Joe Cronin, were either developed in Boston's growing minor league farm system or picked up from the majors for checks which looked like real money when compared with a majority of the earlier ones.

"Never mind that," said Yawkey. "If this club can stay up there all year, it will be all right with me. But how much or how little it may have cost me is of no consequence."

There would be just one inconvenience to a Red Sox pennant. Fenway Park seats only about 35,000, while two or three times that number of fans would want to get in. What could Mr. Yawkey do about that?

"We'll face that when and if the time comes," Tom answered. "Remember? I said we're taking one day at a time."

Anyhow, there is no doubt that the energetic Mr. Yawkey is the people's choice here in the East. They agree that any man who has written so many checks and seen them blow into the Charles River, is deserving of at least one pennant in a decade.

* * *

Briefs . . . From his box on the grandstand roof, Tom Yawkey yesterday saw Dizzy Trout, one of the league's better pitchers, tame the Red Sox, 8-1, knocking them 2½ contests to the rear of the Browns, who beat the Athletics . . . The local high light was Bob Johnson's sixth home run, which carried into the dead center field bleachers, one of the longest four-baggers of the year anywhere . . . On the previous pitch, Bob had clouted a foul ball over everything to left field . . . As Tex Hughson would say: "I don't know how a ball can stand such punishment."

* * *

The Braves bounced out of the National League cellar yesterday as Jim Tobin beat the Cubs, 7-2, for his ninth victory . . . In this game, Connie Ryan made four hits and climbed to within two points of the .300 batting circle . . . That boy is having a grand year—one of the most improved ball players in the majors . . . The Sox were pleased to hear that Pete Fox has joined the All-Star squad, but added: "He should have been on there in the first place." . . . Eddie Lake pitched the last six innings yesterday and did all right . . . Tomorrow the Red Sox and Cleveland Indians play another twilight game at 5:30 . . . It will be Ladies' Day . . . Sunday is War Relief Fund day at Fenway, with all receipts going to that worthy cause . . . Eddie Collins hopes for a full house.

Brown Opens Drills

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6 (AP)—Fifty-five candidates answered the initial call at Brown for summer drill which opened on Aldrich Field yesterday. The squad listed nine veterans, three from the regular 1943 line-up. Coach Charles A. "Rip" Engle opened his summer sessions, which are due to extend five weeks, with kicking, passing, and group work.

By a Staff Photographer; Associated Press

Red Sox Contributions to All-Star Game

With the late addition of Pete Fox, star outfielder (circle), the Red Sox delegation to the annual All-Star Game at Pittsburgh next July 11 consists of the following, left to right: Tex Hughson, pitcher; Bobby Doerr, second baseman; Manager Joe Cronin, who will split the American League coaching duties with Art Fletcher of the New York Yankees; and Bob Johnson, left fielder.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—After watching some of the recent Red Cross tennis matches at Forest Hills—and one veteran observer claimed it was the best tennis he had seen in 10 years—this Dept. reached the conclusion that what tennis needs is a Ray Dumont . . . That doesn't mean we want the racqueteers to run the wrong way after hitting the ball; they do that often enough, anyway . . . But a few fresh ideas and some professional promotion would make it a better show and attract more spectators . . . As a starter, how about a professional version of the Davis Cup competition after the war . . . Maybe Alexis Thompson, who sunk enough money in a pro tour to deserve some sort of a memento, could be persuaded to put up a trophy.

* * *

George Farrar, Jr., Woonsocket, R. I., Call: "The Brooklyn Dodgers, who wound up their tryout camp at Holyoke, have been looking for youths boasting basic physical ability rather than highly polished performances. So is your Uncle Sam, so what chance do the 'Bums'' scouts stand?"

* * *

The Reds claim Ray Mueller tied George Gibson's "iron man" record by catching his 133d consecutive game yesterday, but the 1909 Pirate receiver not only got a six-months rest in the middle of his string but he caught 122 games before he was relieved for even one inning . . . Bobby McLean, the ice comedian and one-time speed skating champ, likes golf better than skating. A guy isn't so likely to fall and even if he should, the landing isn't so bad on the golf course . . . When the Baltimore Baseball Park burned down the other night, concessionaires reported loss of $15,000 worth of refreshments. Probably the first time a ball park hot dog ever was really hot.

* * *

Marines at Parris Island, S. C., like to tell about the ball game some time ago when Maj. Gen. E. P. Moses, now retired, was commanding officer . . . On a close play at first, the non-com umpire called the runner out and the General stepped out of the stands and reversed the decision . . . The ump started to walk off the field in protest and Moses summoned him back and congratulated him on his stand.

* * *

Sailors at the Sampson, N. Y., Naval Training Center, who had "reserved a berth for Red Schoendienst when the Rochester shortstop received his A-1 classification, finally got to see him July 4 as a member of the Pine Camp Army team. Red chose the Army because his four brothers are in that branch and "if it's good enough for them, then it's for me, too."

Foxx Concludes Active Playing Days With Cubs

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—After more than 18 years of major league service, Jimmie Foxx has been removed from the Chicago Cubs active playing list—but he will remain as a coach and bullpen catcher.

Foxx, three times the American League's most valuable player with Philadelphia and Boston, returned to the Cubs this season after a year's lay-off but has seen little service. In 19 times at bat, Foxx, who has a lifetime batting average of .328, got one hit for a .053 average.

The Cubs made the move to make room for Japhet (Red) Lynn, a pitcher with Los Angeles last year but a holdout until recently.

Andersson Sets New Track Mark

STOCKHOLM, July 6 (AP)—Arne Andersson raced a three-quarter mile in 2:56.6 in Stockholm Stadium today, far under the last listed world record of 3:00.6 set in 1931 at Paris by Jules Ladoumegue.

World records at the distance have not been listed since 1938. The American record of 2:58.7 was set in 1940 by Paul Moore at Palo Alto, Calif.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	12	3	Judd	1	1
Ryba	7	2	O'Neill	2	4
Barrett	3	1	Woods	2	5
Bowman	7	3	Terry	1	6
Hausmann	5	5	Lake	0	0

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	5	3	Javery	3	10
Andrews	7	7	Klopp	0	1
Tobin	9	9	Cardoni	0	3
Barrett	5	9	Hickey	0	0

B A S E B A L L
Tomorrow Fenway Park Ladies' Day Twilight Game 5:30
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195
Fenway Park Ken. 0331

Top Winners Favored For Team Crown

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 6 (AP)—Those two title monopolists, Jug McSpaden and Byron Nelson, who between them have won eight of 13 golf tournaments in seven months, were heavily favored today to win the Golden Valley invitation team championship.

The second annual best-ball tournament at Harry Cooper's home course began today and will continue through Sunday with a total of 126 holes of competition—making the meet the season's marathon of the links. The winning team will split a first prize of $1,600 in War Bonds and the second place duo will receive $1,200. The awards scale down to $200 for eighth place.

Like Inverness Event

The eight-team, round-robin tournament is patterned after Toledo's Inverness invitational, a war casualty, with the scoring based on a plus-minus system for match play. An 18-hole round launched the competition today, with 36 holes being played Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

The McSpaden-Nelson combine drew Pvt. Chick Harbert and Mike Turnesa as first-round opponents, while Sam Byrd-Johnny Revolta met Jimmy Hines-Willie Goggin; Bill Kaiser-Bob Hamilton faced the Minneapolis pair of Joe Coria-Les Bolstad, and Lieut. Ben Hogan-Toney Penna went against Cooper-Ellsworth Vines.

McSpaden, who beat Hogan Monday in a play-off for the Chicago Victory National championship, and Nelson were partners in last year's inaugural Golden Valley team matches, finishing second to Craig Wood-Jimmy Demaret. Together, McSpaden and Nelson have won $33,691 in War Bonds this year, Jug leading the bond-bagging brigade with earnings of $18,100.

Penna Sets Record

In a pro-lady tournament yesterday, Penna set a competitive record for the Golden Valley course with a 34-32—66, seven under par, and teamed with Lois Penn of Des Moines, Iowa, to win the event.

Miss Penn posted an 81, giving the combine a 147 and a one-stroke margin over Georgia Taintor of Fargo, N. D., with 75, and Vines, with 73. In third place at 150 was the team of Betty Sims of St. Paul with 83 and Nelson, with 67.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Fox	.332	Cronin	.241
Doerr	.330	Newsome	.234
Johnson	.304	Metkovich	.227
Tabor	.276	Culberson	.221
Bucher	.276	Conroy	.176
Wagner	.269	Lake	.158
Partee	.261	Finney	.154
McBride	.248	Lazor	.071

Braves

Huston	1.000	Macon	.240
Wright	.311	Ross	.238
Holmes	.306	Workman	.209
Ryan	.298	Etchison	.197
Nieman	.278	Hofferth	.188
Masi	.272	Wietelmann	.181
Phillips	.249	Sandlock	.077
Klutz	.246		

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	42	32	.568
2½	Boston	39	34	.535
4½	New York	35	34	.507
5	Chicago	33	33	.500
6	Washington	35	37	.486
6½	Cleveland	35	38	.479
6½	Detroit	35	38	.479
9	Philadelphia	32	40	.444

Results July 5
Detroit 8, Boston 1.
New York 6, Cleveland 2.
Washington 3, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	48	19	.716
10½	Cincinnati	39	31	.557
12	Pittsburgh	35	30	.538
15½	New York	34	36	.486
17½	Brooklyn	33	39	.458
18½	Philadelphia	30	38	.441
20½	Boston	29	42	.408
20½	Chicago	25	38	.397

Results July 5
Boston 7, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 9, Pittsburgh 4.
Philadelphia 12, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 4, New York 1.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 1.

Importance Of Planning Recognized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While most states and cities still have a long way to go in their postwar planning, they are at least today recognizing the importance of such planning, and are willing to spend quite a lot of money to get things under way, the American Society of Planning Officials has found.

On the basis of recent reports and discussions, Society officials point out that planning is becoming of such importance that cities and states are seeking the most competent persons available, with political and residence requirements not considered.

The Society also finds, it says, that there is general agreement that mere lists of public works projects are of themselves of little value. Every community must have some understanding of what it has been, and can be, these experts note. This involves consideration of its economic and industrial future as well as consideration of the social needs of the people.

"Public works," it is emphasized, "have validity only when they are based on broad plans for community development."

Communities recognize the comparatively small part, too, that public works will play in the economy of the country as a whole. The first test of a public work, it is pointed out, is its need in the community. The second test is how much employment it will provide. As a consequence, the Society reports, cities and states must give serious attention to programs that will advance general economic development. Among studies being made are those relating to state resources, utilization and conversion of industrial plants, development of industry, urban redevelopment, veterans rehabilitation, and transportation.

War Booms Wenatchee Area As Its Apples 'Really Sell'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash. — The summer season of 1944 finds this city, "Apple Capital of the World" experiencing an economic prosperity equal to that of many of the war-boom cities. And yet it has been by-passed by the war industries and military installations that have brought crowds to every other sizable city and town in the State. The answer is found in good markets and good prices for apples. Four years ago this was declared economically a "distress area." Today farmers are out of debt and with comfortable surpluses.

When, in 1942, war contracts and emoluments were falling thick all about them with none coming their way, both dismay and indignation were expressed. One reason given was that the community was "too Republican," but a more logical one was that this orchard-filled Valley with the Columbia River flowing through between the Cascade foothills supplies no open, flat terrain for air fields and rifle ranges like those at Pasco, Yakima, Walla Walla, Ephrate, and even at desert-bound Moses Lake.

Today no one feels too regretful about the situation. The war years have been years not only of food production but of evaluation and stabilizing economy for permanent prosperity. One lesson that Wenatchee and its neighbor fruit valleys, Cashmere, Chelan, Okanagon, have learned, is never to depend too entirely upon boxed apples alone as a source of revenue. More diversification, more processing of fruit are changing the industrial pattern of the entire north central Washington section.

Apple Kingdom

The region, however, remains predominantly an apple kingdom, producing one eighth or about 14½ per cent of all the apples in this country, which when they leave the area fill no less than 16,500 boxcars and use 75,000,000 board feet of lumber to box the apples. Several sawmills are occupied sawing yellow pine from near-by mountainside forests for apple boxes.

The area always has produced quality apples and only a meticulously perfect product is permitted to be shipped outside. The impossibly large, red apples seen on New York fruit stands are quite apt to have come from the Wenatchee Valley. A good percentage of growers in the Valley are college-bred horticulturists and apple growing has become something of an intellectual pursuit. This high quality is necessary in order for the trade to compete with the eastern market and still pay long-haul transportation charges.

The apple kingdom is presided over by a queen crowned each year at the famous Wenatchee apple festival when the Valley is one drift of fragrant blossoms. It had been a "tight little kingdom" until in the middle thirties it was realized how completely it depended upon the outside world. First came the depression, then the war in Europe, which destroyed the large export market for apples. These and high freight rates and Government regulations, which increased the cost of production, all combined to produce economic distress until farmers were forced to "pull" their orchards.

It is an unwritten law in the Valley that when any grower is not able to spray his orchard against the coddling moth and other insects, he must pull it out by the roots. The reason is that one uncared-for orchard can contaminate all surrounding orchards. Spraying is one of the most studied and expensive processes of apple growing.

"Pulled" Orchards Replaced

These "pulled" orchards made great gaps in the solid green canopy of orchards. Although they were a sad sight at the time, most of them were filled with new plantings of the peaches, apricots, pears, and cherries that are today making local canneries and other processing plants successful.

In their economic plight of five years ago the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation came into the Valley and helped growers reduce their indebtedness and also buy equipment. But even this help would have been little more than a stop-gap without the markets provided today.

The increased industrial population of the Pacific Coast has provided a near-by consumer market with workers willing to pay the ceiling price that takes care of the increased cost of production. And production costs are fabulous with orchadists begging laborers to come over the moutains, fare paid, and wages to match industrial scales.

In spite of lack of war contracts, the war has still come to Wenatchee. Service flags in windows are one evidence, women and children working in the orchards and filling in unaccustomed places are another, as are heavily oversubscribed bond quotas.

Restaurants and hotels are filled. Population has increased normally, but with no new building, housing is now at a premium. "When the war is over" Wenatchee is looking forward to exactly what the war-crowded cities hope for, normal standards, normal prices, normal markets. Of one thing Wenatcheans are certain: Just so long as the world outside world needs apples and canned peaches and pears and apricots and cherries their economy is secure.

Denver One-Stop Service Aids Vets Return to Civilian Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER — The principle of "one-stop service" for returning veterans has now been approved by the War Manpower Commission generally over the United States, according to a program tried out since Jan. 1, 1944, in the Denver office of the United States Employment Service and in those of six other cities.

Basically, it means that through co-ordination of every public and private agency which may have anything to offer a veteran, his needs for reorientation in civilian life are met insofar as they possibly can be, as a result of the one stop he may make at the U. S. E. S. to inquire about a job.

Four such agencies—the United States Civil Service Commission, the Denver public school system through the Adult Education Council, the Veterans' Administration and the Colorado Department of Vocational Rehabilitation—maintain full-time representatives in the Denver U. S. E. S. office.

The Denver General Hospital will send a doctor on call if such action is considered necessary, and the Denver Bar Association will send a member to counsel a returning veteran on his legal problems.

The disbursing officers of the various services will send someone if it is a question of mustering-out pay; the Bureau of Public Welfare, the Chamber of Commerce, the Red Cross, the Citizens' Mission, the Colorado General Hospital (for psychopathic tests), the Public Library, the service office of the Disabled American Veterans, the Selective Service, and the Farm Labor Division of the Extension Service are all organizations which have sent agents to the U. S. E. S. on word that a veteran needed aid.

This is the most important point in the new program. U. S. E. S. officials have found by experience that if they encountered a problem they couldn't solve for a veteran, and referred him to some distant office across the city, in the vast majority of cases he never got there. So they arranged to bring the services to him.

During the trial period veterans were relocated in jobs at the rate of about 170 weekly, against 93 weekly in previous months. In all, the office finds jobs for about one third of all the people that come in. The rate for that type of veteran requiring "special service" treatment had been lower—only about 22 per cent—but within a few weeks it was up to 29 per cent.

If even this seems rather low, however, one explanation is that many people, including veterans, who come into the U. S. E. S. office aren't looking for jobs at all.

They are in some sort of trouble or perplexity, and they turn to that one of Uncle Sam's activities which is the best advertised, either by publicity or word of mouth. The "special veterans' service" division here was announced in newspapers throughout the country, and in Denver it promptly got letters of inquiry from as far away as both coasts, and on every subject of concern to veterans and their families.

The center has heard all such inquirers patiently and brought them face to face with the likeliest person to solve their problem. There isn't any difficulty about finding jobs for about half the seekers who answer that they are veterans. If they are such as to be attractive to the hiring and personnel agents of war or other industries, at the U. S. E. S., they are referred right over to the desk where a job is usually waiting.

But if answers to questions indicate the man may have special troubles in finding or holding a job, he is referred at once to the special-service division.

A physical defect, a discharge for psychoneurotic maladjustment, a record of many jobs held but few for long, these may be signs that he needs special service. Here the questioning is much more thorough.

Men with physical defects are fairly easy to place, and in most cases both they and their employers are happy with the arrangement. Denver's U. S. E. S. has a long list of successful placements.

A feature of this whole experience, however, is that it indicates there are many men who were not any too well adjusted socially before they went into the service, and that their adjustment troubles seem invariably to have been intensified.

It is men in this class that give most trouble to themselves and to those who are trying to find them jobs and help them to readjust themselves to civilian life.

There is another factor that makes veterans sometimes rather hard to place, and will count more as time goes on, age. You may have instinctively thought that veterans' service was devoted to finding jobs for young men from this war?

Well, it is, but it is also for all veterans—and 49 per cent of the clients of the special service are veterans of a world war which ended 26 years ago.

Japan Loses Nearly Half Of Its Merchant Shipping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 5—Disclosing the sinking of 17 more Japanese ships, including a light cruiser and a destroyer, Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal gave correspondents here today one of the most optimistic analyses of the Pacific war yet made.

These newly announced sinkings bring the total of merchant ships sunk—exclusive of combatant ships—up to 740, accounting for more than one third and possibly up to one half of all Japan's prewar merchant marine, Secretary Forrestal said.

This is a vital development in the Pacific war, for it means, he said, that Japan's life-lines are in a vise, and we thus exert extreme pressure on its armies in the field that are even now engaged in adventures deep in Central China.

"U. S. naval forces in the Pacific," he added, "are so effective in terms of size and handling that we are able, more than 3,000 miles from Pearl Harbor and 5,000 miles from our West Coast, to maintain complete surface and air superiority. . . .

"Completion of the Saipan operation may be expected with confidence. . . . In contrast there is evidence of disorganization among the Japanese defenders. . . . Our losses on Saipan (given as 9,752 last week) have been severe, but they have been very much less than those suffered by the enemy.

"The war in the Pacific goes well, but it is still a long war."

One reason the Secretary issued his word of caution was probably contained in the information that the big naval guns are being called upon for increasing salvos of shore bombardment. This has stepped up consumption of ammunition to new highs and must inevitably throw a greater strain on home-front production.

"To sustain her war industries and her supporting civilian activities," Secretary Forrestal said, "Japan must suck into the home islands between 70 and 80 million tons of water-borne cargo a year. . . . At least one third of Japan's wartime consumption must be supplied by overseas imports. . . .

"Japan must pump back to her defense perimeter . . . a vast stream of men and munitions which can only reach the battle front in ships. . . .

"Because only 26 per cent of Japan's oil comes from the inner zone (Japan, Formosa, and the Continent), the remaining 75 per cent must be brought in over the long water haul from the East Indies."

Three factors, he said, had helped Japan mitigate the sinkings to date:

1. Prewar stockpiles, including an estimated three-year supply of gasoline.
2. The shortening supply lines (caused by forced retreats) have lessened the shipping burden.
3. Japan started the war with a merchant fleet estimated at 7,000,000 tons, so probably had a surplus—until recently.

S. C. Methodists Raise $77,270 for War Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—At the request of Bishop W. T. Watkins for increased funds to support worldwide missionary and educational work during the war emergency, Methodists of the Columbia area (all South Carolinians) contributed $77,278 to the denomination's world service fund during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1944.

The total represented a gain of $9,297, or 13.7 per cent, over last year, reported the Rev. Dr. O. W. Auman, treasurer of the Methodist general commission on world service and finance.

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Flying Bombs Recall Memory Of 'Big Bertha' Shelling Paris

By Naboth Hedin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The robot bombardment of southern England, on which Prime Minister Churchill has lifted the veil of censorship, has been compared to the German surprise attack on Paris by the long-range guns called the Big Berthas in the spring of 1917.

I was then working in Paris as the correspondent of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle and living in a suburb to the east of the city known as Villiers-sur-Marne. It was on the main line to Belfort and when I commuted I therefore arrived at the Gare de l'Est. On the first day of the bombardment my train was just entering the Paris railroad yards when we heard a sharp crack as if an artillery shell of not too heavy a caliber had exploded in the neighborhood.

Everybody who lived in Paris or its vicinity in those days was more or less used to such noises. We had been bombarded from the air several times, particularly on moonlight nights, first from Zeppelins and then by airplanes. There was, therefore, not the slightest sign of panic or any particular disturbance on the train.

No one knew what had happened. But as we emerged from the station into the open, stone-paved square in front of it, we saw that the newsstand in the middle of it had been demolished and two tram-cars had also been hit. There was a deep gash in the stone-paved ground near the kiosk and newspapers and magazines had been scattered about.

Many persons were peering into the sky, apparently trying to catch a glimpse of a flashing airplane wing. It seemed likely that an aerial bomb had been dropped.

As usual I walked down Rue Lafayette toward the main boulevard on which my office was located. If any shells fell I did not notice them. (Records published later showed that the bombardment had begun early in the morning, and that the shells dropped quite far apart as if trying to get the range.)

The first thing I noticed after I had begun to work in my office was that when I tried to get a telephone connection, always an uncertain project in Paris, I was asked by the operator if I wanted an ambulance. I said I did not and was promptly disconnected.

Then as I looked out I observed that the traffic had thinned out rather remarkably. Then I began to notice that explosions took place quite regularly; visitors drifted in, and the word spread that a state of alert had not been discontinued since early morning.

We began to time the thuds of the explosions, some of which were quite near, others rather distant and yet all audible enough. The nearer ones made the buildings tremble a little. They came with a more and more uncanny regularity, 20 minutes apart. Later they were spaced further apart and more or less irregularly, but the first day and that night they came with almost absolute regularity.

News Was Great Shock

That afternoon on my way toward the Gare de l'Est I stopped to buy an afternoon newspaper. I looked first for the afternoon communiqué, always printed in small type on the last page, evidently filled in at the last moment. There it was. If the letters had been a foot high they could not have surprised or shocked me more. Paris had been shelled during the day by a gun located behind the German lines. The whole world seemed suddenly to stand on end. The German lines were at least 40 miles away, somewhere north of Compiegne.

Here was something contrary to known laws of physics. At least so it seemed to my lay mind.

The next day there was a little more news. The shells were not of a very heavy caliber. The damage they did was relatively small. There was more traffic in the streets. Vigorous counter-measures were promised.

Shell Hits Filled Church

But the shells kept coming with the same disconcerting regularity, at least that day and the next. One day I saw that the steps to the Madeleine Church had been struck the night before. Another morning I noticed that a bomb had fallen at the rear entrance to Hotel Ritz, almost across the street from my office.

Then came the great tragedy of the St. Gervais Church near the Louvre. The edifice was struck while many worshippers were attending a Good Friday service.

Day by day life became more and more normal. The theaters never closed. My wife remembers attending a performance of "Louise" at the Opera Comique and hearing the music punctuated by the explosions. It was not a full house, by any means. The balconies were particularly empty. But the show went on as if nothing unusual had been happening, showing to what degree the human system can adjust itself. Gradually the shells came with greater and greater irregularity and finally stopped.

38 Survive After Japanese Ram And Machine-Gun U. S. Lifeboat

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Their lifeboat machine-gunned and rammed by a Japanese submarine that sank their ship, 38 survivors of the American freighter Richard Hovey have been rescued after 16 days adrift under a blistering Arabian Sea sun and landed at Cochin, India, the War Shipping Administration announced July 4.

Four men were killed in the sinking of the Liberty Ship several weeks ago. The vessel's master, Capt. Hans Thorsen, and three of his seamen were taken away on the submarine, and 25 other survivors were picked up three days after the sinking.

An improvised still fashioned from odds and ends by John Arthur Drechsler, junior assistant engineer, Whiteside, N. Y., was credited with saving some of the 38 men crowded into lifeboat built to accommodate only 31.

The still provided enough drinking water to allow each man seven ounces daily.

The Richard Hovey was in the Arabian Sea, home-bound from India, when attacked. It was built by the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, South Portland, Maine, and was delivered in March, 1943. It was operated for the War Shipping Administration by the Sprague Steamship Company, Boston.

Attorney Barred From Sedition Trial

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Defense Attorney James M. Laughlin yesterday was barred from further participation in the mass sedition trial. He had sought impeachment of the trial judge, Chief Justice Eicher of the District of Columbia Federal Court.

Mr. Laughlin, who has clashed with the jurist on several occasions, promptly gave notice that he will seek a review of Judge Eicher's order in the District Court of Appeals. He filed the petition for Judge Eicher's impeachment with the Speaker of the House July 1.

Mr. Laughlin, who represented two of the 29 defendants, asserted earlier in yesterday's session that Judge Eicher had "stripped" defense attorneys of the right to represent their clients "in accordance with constitutional procedure."

Pistol Packin' Parody Echoes From Caen

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—CBS Correspondent Charles Shaw reported yesterday from London that Canadians in the Caen sector of France have written a parody on "Pistol Packin' Mama." It includes the lines: "We licked you on the beaches, Chased you through the towns, You're not safe if we reach you, So lay that Leuger down."

The chorus runs: "Lay that Leuger down, kid, You haven't got a chance, Leuger-luggin' Ludwig, You're all washed up in France."

Petition Seeks to Allow Nisei Return to Coast

LOS ANGELES, July 6 (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union has filed a petition seeking to enjoin Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, Western Defense Commander, and other military authorities from interfering with the return of three American-born Japanese to the Pacific Coast.

The suit, which may prove to be a test case, asserted there is no further military necessity to justify the exclusion of the plaintiffs or other loyal American-born Japanese from California.

The action was instituted yesterday on behalf of Shizuko Shiramizu, widow of Kikoshi Shiramizu, native born Japanese; Masaru Bada, who was honorably discharged from the Army in 1942, and Dr. George O. Chikubo, a dentist.

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LEGAL NOTICES

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Suffolk Co-operative Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston is called for July 12, 1944, at 3:30 P. M. in the office of the Association, 80 Franklin Street, for the purpose of considering the recommendation of the Board of Directors to amend Section 4 of the Charter covering the voting rights of members and to ratify and confirm all actions taken at the January 19, 1944, meeting.

Suffolk Co-operative Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston
by Ernest A. Hale, President

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ETHEL CUNNINGHAM—Dramatic Art; Voice, Diction, Pantomime, Stage Story Telling. 129 West 46th Street N. Y. C. BRyant 9-2800.

TYPEWRITERS

CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
REPAIRED, RENTED, AND SERVICED
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

UPHOLSTERING

UPHOLSTERING, furniture polishing, repairing; upholstered furniture cleaned; work in homes. Horowitz, 35-40 82 St., Jackson Hts., N. Y. Ne. 9-2786.

WANTED TO BUY

FURNITURE, bric-a-brac, silver, rugs, china, linens bought; honest prices paid. Midtown Sales, 431 Amsterdam Ave., New York City. Telephone: TRafalgar 7-8195.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHck 4-4408.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID
Gold, Pianos, CROWN, 56 West 45th St., N.Y.C. Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects, NORD. 439 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, Bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Printer or linotype operator, in non-defense town. Good pay. The Granville Sentinel, Granville N. Y.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Agency), N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses UN. 4-3510

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

URGENTLY WANTED
Woman or girl to do light housework, some cooking, in small house (as companion to two young women, one of whom at home for meals and at night only), for room and board. Pay for any extra work. Miss Jewel A. Monroe, Box 133, Peterborough, N. H.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

WINTHROP, MASS.
Nice section. 2 family house, 5 and 6 rooms; well built; hot water heat, oil, heating system only 4 years old. Partially insulated. 5964 sq. feet land.
ELLIOTT AND WHITTIER
73 Jefferson St., Winthrop 52, Mass.
Tel. OCEan 0539

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
689 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

APARTMENTS WANTED

APARTMENT wanted until October 1, furnished, accessible to Radio City; married couple without children. In reply please state rent and details. Write Box C-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

CAPE COD
Two rooms in a private rome in Centerville, Mass. Twin beds. Everything the best. $20 and $25 per week. Tel. Hyannis 574-M.

LYNN, MASS.—Furnished 2-room apt., July 15-Aug. 5; near beach, Boston bus; reasonable. Box L-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS WANTED

PRACTITIONER (N. Y. C.) wishes comfortable living accommodations without household responsibilities: furnished or unfurnished; occupancy Sept. Box X-44, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG business woman wants clean quiet room, kitchen privileges, Manhattan. Write Box S-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

MOTHER and 9½-year-old daughter wish room and board near N. Y. C., Long Island preferred; permanent or for the summer. Write Box K-14, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. 18.

LADY, student of Christian Science, wants room, board and companionship; Manhattan or Brooklyn. PL 5-8148 (N. Y. C.)

SUMMER RENTALS

HARWICHPORT, CAPE COD, MASS.—Studio guesthouse with private garden on grounds of summer home. Within easy walking distance of beach and shopping center, large fireplace, stone terrace, electric kitchenette, modern bathroom, hot water. Linen, silver, maid service optional. Ideal for couple. Rent balance of July. Tel. Harwich 142.

BROOKLINE, N. H.—Hillside cottage, fully furnished; casement windows, awnings, electricity, spring water, open fires, frigidaire, 4 bedrooms, bath, pine's view, nearby lake; $100 per month, or $250 per season. Tel. Beacon 5606 or see Morse, R. E. in village.

SUMMER BOARD

BESEN'S FOREST HOUSE, ENFIELD, N. H. MASOMA LAKE—Perfect retreat in pine forest; fine swimming; excellent meals; rooms, private baths. $30.00 weekly; Sept. 25; booklets.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

OAKWOOD ISLES, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., ON SOUND — TREES, BEACH, FISHING, BOATING. BRIDGE TO SHORE; 3-6-ROOM COTTAGES $325 per season; car unnecessary; convenient shopping; Grand Central 35 minutes; New Rochelle Station; take any East Main Street bus to LeFevre Lane, 5 minutes. Tel. New Rochelle 2-5629.

HOUSEKEEPING cabins for rent, off highway, on farm. One isolated, with piano, for composer or writer. Congenial. MISS ESTHER STEVENS, Franklin, N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL
Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.
INVITES CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
30-ACRE FARM—HOME COOKING
SWIMMING—SPORT ACTIVITIES
BOOKLET

PAYING GUESTS

MAPLELAWN IN THE BEAUTIFUL LITCHFIELD HILLS welcomes guests; relaxation, study, pleasurable activities; direct train-bus service; advertised in The Christian Science Monitor only; reservations week ends, longer. P. H. SMITH, Maplelawn, New Preston, Conn.

CEDAR HEDGE, West Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass. Mrs. Marla Putnam Bearse, Box 23—Pleasant rooms with twin beds and private baths; beach within walking distance, bus connections from Hyannis; rates $2 to $2.50 per person per day; breakfast optional.

ESTATE on bay-front, ½ mile from village, offers several rooms to week-end guests; private beach, sea bathing, tea room near by; 1½ hours from Boston. For particulars write Box G-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEA BREEZES—Come to Montauk, L. I., week ends or longer, for rest and study; good cuisine. GINNEL, Phone 2378.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-6385.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

FUR REFRESHER
Let Read's remodel your old fur into a style that's smart and new! Remodeling prices are at their lowest now. Fur studio, 4th floor.
Read's

Come to Howland's
SEASON-END CLEARAWAY
Hundreds of splendid values on every one of its 4 floors.
HOWLAND'S

Gifts, Pictures
Artists' Material
Sherwin-Williams Co.
1009 Broad Street

Leavitt's
Savings for the Family
Savings for the Home
JULY SERIES OF BARGAINS
Now in Process

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Padé
your kayser store
A Select Stock of Lingerie, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry, Bags, etc.
26 W. PUTNAM AVE. TEL. 2166

THE LITTLE FLOWER SHOP
Of Greenwich, Connecticut
Member of Florist Telegraph Del. Association

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in GREENWICH CONN.
Member of Federal Reserve System

DRY CLEANERS
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801
Moth Balls — Expello
Enoz — Larvex
Sprayers — Mothproof Bags
Mothproof Closets
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HANAN HURDLERS
for Men
We carry a huge stock in black — brown — white
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

"Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—*Jeweler*
35 Asylum Street

Clothiers Since 1869
Reliable Men's Wear and Uniforms
KATTEN'S
102 ASYLUM STREET

Shopping bags, aprons, handmade travel sets, jewel cases, pin cushions, linens and bed jackets.
The Woman's Exchange
26 TRUMBULL STREET

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
81-83 Laurel St.
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched Card Tabulating Service

"Our Miss Boo" is back in Margaret Lee Runbeck's TIME FOR EACH OTHER $2.00
WITKOWER'S
75-79 Asylum Street

When in need of help watch the classified columns of The Christian Science Monitor for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

HARTFORD
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

MERIDEN

JAMES T. KAY CO.
Plumbing and Heating
Gilbarco Oil Burners
Air Conditioning
127 State Street Phone 788

MIDDLETOWN

PELTON'S
Delicious Candies — Salted Nuts
Magazines — Newspapers — Stationery
Toiletries for Men and Women
TWO STORES
108 Main St. 186 East Main St.

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

July
White Sale
Caulkins and Post, Inc.

Take Full Advantage of the Sensational Savings in
WRUBEL'S
Annual July Clearance
Bargain Groups in Every Department

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

RENIER, PICKHARDT & DUNN
WASH DRESSES
for the warm days ahead
NEW SUMMER BAGS
DAINTY HANDKERCHIEFS
in white and prints
SUMMER COSTUME JEWELRY
127 MAIN ST. NEW BRITAIN TEL. 1409

LeWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP ONE FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

THE ARCH ST. BAKERY AND DELICATESSEN
S. S. PIERCE PRODUCTS
More Quantity for Your Points
Birds Eye Frozen Foods
Phone 3818 441 Arch Street

NEW HAVEN

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Meats Vegetables
Fruits
Fine Groceries
524 STATE ST. 6-5112

Ann Allen Gowns
2c Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
75A Chapel and 314 State Streets

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery — Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 TEMPLE STREET

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

HERBERT E. FRANCIS
Electrician
59 Audubon Street 6-6130

STORY'S DAIRY INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2315, 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-1024. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lyons and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE BOY'S SHOP
(In Dad's Store)
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
259 MAIN ST.

• STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
Heron
79 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

He hasn't stopped fighting—don't YOU!

STEAM LAUNDRY
STAMFORD
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Staten Island
CLEANING AND DYEING EST.
THE MERNSTEIN SHOP
Established 1898
Quality Work at Minimum Prices
Pressing - Tailoring - Fur Storage
TEL. 3-3275 242 BEDFORD ST.

TIRE RECAPPING—VULCANIZING
1-DAY Service by Appointment
Firestone factory trained men
MOHAWK SERVICE—Myrtle Ave.
Phone 3-2163 Tire Inspectors

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Phones Post Road Noroton, Conn. | Stamford 4-1532 Darien 5-2116

DARIEN PROVISION CO.
211 POST ROAD
DARIEN, CONN.
Reputation for Quality Foods

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

Brown Brothers Ideal
••ONE PARK ROW•• Market
PHONE 4-1193

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-6207. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
★
Women's Cotton Sport Jerseys
Stripes and monotones.
Small, medium and large
$1.19 to $2.19

Have Your Rugs Shampooed at PERRYS Phone 3-3161

GOING TO CAMP?
We have Army Blankets made of 70% Virgin Wool and 30% Cotton. Size 64x84. Each .. $7.50
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY CHESHIRE

Visit Our New Gift Shop
for
... FINE CHINA ... CRYSTAL ... GIFTS
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
W. E. PIERPONT 159 Bank Street

CONNECTICUT
(Continued)

CLEAR WEAVE SALUTES WATERBURY

MEET
Miss Carolyn Coppolo
Manager of Clear Weave's Waterbury Store

Miss Carolyn Coppolo, manager of our Waterbury store, has been associated with Clear Weave for the past sixteen years. She has lived all her life in Waterbury and attended the Waterbury schools.
Miss Coppolo will be happy to meet you . . . and to serve you. Come to Clear Weave, where shopping is a pleasure.

CLEAR WEAVE
Stores in Principal New England Cities
21 SOUTH MAIN ST.
WATERBURY

HOWLAND-HUGHES
Waterbury's Friendly Department Store
Feel Cool!
Look Gracious!
in a
"Tommie Austin"
Casual
$7.98
FASHION FLOOR

See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store
ALEXANDER'S
Featuring "Curtain Row"
91 South Main Street

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

Real Estate
Insurance
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
215 Main St. Phone Annapolis 2683

BALTIMORE

INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED
Industrial and Marine Pressure Vacuum Gauges
OUR SPECIALTY
11 W. 25TH STREET
KONE ENGINEERING CO.

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for over 30 years
Gay and Water Sts. • SAratoga 7070
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers tel. 2-9171. Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gives you the use of our convenient *easy-to-use* CHARGA-PLATE
Whitney's
Albany's Largest Store

ORLANDO P. LISCOMB
REPRESENTING
GEORGE R. COOLEY & CO. Inc.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
100 State Street

FLOWERS
for Birthdays
and Anniversaries
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

HOAG & TAYLOR
Men's Wear
84 STATE STREET
Bathing Trunks
Tennis Shorts

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
170 Washington Avenue Dial 5-5515

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Avenue

NEW YORK

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Being Patient Will Help!

We are doing our utmost to give our best service under conditions.

CHATFIELD'S CLEANERS and DYERS
1 Mary Street Phone 1797

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Buy from a Registered Jeweler—American Gem Society
VAN COTT Jeweler
60 Court St.
Divided Payments Available

HANNAH CROWE
68 Chenango Street
Lovely
Summer Cottons
Also
Time to Choose Your
PACKABLES
Exclusive but not Expensive
Buy More Than Before in the 5th War Loan

Harper Method
Differs so from Ordinary
BEAUTY SHOPS
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
ANNA M. LEWIS
238 O'Neil Building 2-5026

DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO., Inc.
Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies
CHARCOAL AND INSULUX GLASS BLOCKS
345 Grand Ave., Johnson City, N. Y.
PHONE 72349

Home Furnishings
For more than 3 generations women have been saving: "You owe it to yourself to shop
THE FAIR STORE
MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes Kuppenheimer, Timely Clothes, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts.
MAREAN LAUDER CO.
171-173 WASHINGTON STREET

Sherwin-Williams Co.
The LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Headquarters for Paints
162 Washington Street
Home of Kem-Tone Phone 2-2357

ONE MORE BOND
—may mean one more boy home again—safe and sound. The greatest tribute we can pay to the boys is in deeds, not words . . . deeds such as buying bonds to help bring more boys home safely . . . sooner! Buy an EXTRA Bond — NOW — at —
McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

William Hair Stylist
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE BRONXVILLE 2-6260

The NOSEGAY Flowers
65 Pondfield Road BR 2-3833-0310
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

ECONOMY PRODUCE CO.
DEWEY FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
2 Deliveries Daily—11 a. m., 4 p. m.
119 PONDFIELD ROAD BR 2-1008

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE—2-0360—2-3623

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

BR. 2-6050
Chez Marie HATS and GOWNS
111 Pondfield Road

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H & K" GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main Street Un. 6600

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
87 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3094-3095 Residence: HU. 6106

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in **FLOWERS** at All Times
Telephones WA 3545 WA 4600

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

H. M. VOEHL COMPANY
Insurance
21-35 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway, N. Y.
Far Rockaway 7-2425

FLUSHING

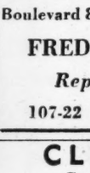
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Flushing 3-5694. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE FLUSHING 3-5555

NEW YORK

FLUSHING (Continued)

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN — HEALTH SPOT, ETONIC
WOMEN — ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT, TREADEASY
CHILDREN — KALI-STEN-IKS, BOY SCOUTS, SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes


Whitman's Auction Rooms
137-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all makes radios. Written Guarantee One Year. Anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call Nearest Branch
JAMAICA 6-1200 BOULEVARD 8-3300
HAVEMEYER 9-5500 FLUSHING 9-4600
Main Office and Laboratories
112-43 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)

MAJESTIC • ORION
Cleaner Dyer Tailor
ALL WORK DONE ON PREMISES
No pick-up or deliveries for "duration"
FOREST HILLS 7228 Austin St. Bou. 8-1516
REGO PARK 95-34 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7350

JOSEPH GRAU
JEWELER—Est. 1922
JEWELRY — WATCHES
SILVERWARE — ENGRAVING
71-13 Austin Street Bo. 8-1288

LADIES' FINE HOSIERY
The Famous
MIKY'S HOSIERY REPAIR SERVICE
Raymond Hosiery Shops
72-25 Austin Street
106-12 Continental Avenue Bo. 8-3460

Boulevard 8-1116 Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO CO.
Repairs — Service
107-22 Continental Avenue

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Leslie's
DRESSES — COATS
SUITS
For Town and Country
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST. FOREST HILLS, N. Y.

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
All Leading Brands of Cosmetics
SODA CANDY
Austin St. at Ascan Boulevard 8-3661-2

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

5th WAR LOAN
Everything for the Well-Dressed Man
Established 1884
Adolph Levy & Son
FREEPORT, N. Y.

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
Stationery for Men in Our Armed Services
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

Carol Green's
SALE
SUMMER HANDBAGS
$1.47 and $2.47
Reg. to $3.50
5th WAR LOAN
Main St., Freeport, N.Y. Fulton St., Hempstead, N.Y.

FREEPORT DRUG SHOP
Full Line of Toiletries
76 South Main Street Tel. Freeport 7793
BUY MORE THAN BEFORE in the 5TH WAR LOAN

GLOVERSVILLE

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
KEROSENE
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADETTA STREET

E. L. DURKEE & CO.
Can more in '44!
Buy your
Fruit Jars and Canning Supplies now!
PHONE 2228 13 N. MAIN STREET
GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

BURTON INSURANCE AGENCY
Gloversville, N. Y.
Phone 2212 7 S. Main Street

Around-the-Clock
COTTONS
ARGERSINGER'S
FASHION FLOOR

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Come for Sunday Dinner!
"The Hidden House"
Open daily except Mondays
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Parties
GOOD HOME COOKING
661 Northern Blvd., Great Neck, Long Island
TELEPHONE 3281

Dining Room, Kitchen
ACCESSORIES
Practical Gifts at Popular Prices
WILLARD'S WILLARD E. NOYES Prop.
42 Middle Neck Road

5th WAR LOAN
Kathleen's Millinery
BAGS - NOVELTIES
Hats Designed and Remodeled
99 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. Great Neck 5081

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HENKE'S CAKE SHOP
The House of Fine Pastries
41½ Middle Neck Road Telephone
Great Neck, New York G. N. 2044

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
CAPEHART DISTRIBUTORS
Phonographs • Records • Radios
RADIO SERVICE
Great Neck 2015

FINE PERMANENTS
Expert Hair Styling
Finger Waves—Marcels
Manicures
M-B Beauty Salon
Great Neck 251 5 Third Street

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 2858. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
SHOPPING HOURS
Mon.-Thurs.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FRI.—NOON to 9 P. M.
SAT.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls
Let's All Back the Attack and Speed Our Boys to Victory

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
featuring
Hickey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Phone HEmpstead 3846
DOT-MARJ
BEAUTY PARLOR
Complete Beauty Service
New Remote Control Permanent Wave
260 FULTON AVENUE
Let's All Back the Attack

Fann's
Going Out of Business August 1
STREET AND EVENING DRESSES
5.98 to 10.98 (Reg. 9.98 to 24.98)
One lot of Dresses 3.98
ALL MILLINERY 50c TO 1.00
(Reg. 2.98 to 6.98)
255 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 5837

Buy War Bonds
-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

NEW YORK

ITHACA

Make It Plain to the Axis— Make It Planes to Our Boys
★ BUY WAR BONDS ★
KAY'S
Fabric and Curtain Shop
124 E. State Street Dial 2230

We Urge You to Buy War Bonds Now
Bool's Flowerdale
215 E. State Street Dial 2758

Art Craft Printers
Distinctive Printing
Booklets--Business Forms--Publications
TELEPHONE—DIAL 2282
402-406 EAST STATE STREET

Have a MIRACURL COLD WAVE
Gives curls closer to head, lasts longer, and makes your hair look natural.
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
405 College Avenue Phone 2047 for Appt.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: HA 9-1156 Mon., Wed., Fri. 9 to 12.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE HANDBAGS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

For Conscientious Service Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
71-14 35th Avenue
MENDING—DARNING—BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
B. SEELIG, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
NE. 9-1662 80-18 37th Avenue

CAMEO SHOPS
Upholstering Slip Covers Draperies
Large Stock of Upholstered Furniture on Display
In Jackson Heights: 40-34 82nd Street HAvemeyer 4-8510
In Flushing: 149-01 Northern Blvd. FLushing 3-3360

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALFRED & CHARLES
hairdressers
Individual Permanent Waving
REpublic 9-0500 89-58 165th St.

Founded 1870
J. KURTZ & SONS
Aristocraft
Quality Furniture
Floor Coverings
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED
1162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit hte
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	E	N	D	E	L	L
O	▨	O	R	E	▨	I
L	O	R	E	N	Z	O
F	A	▨	A	▨	O	N
▨	R	O	M	E	O	▨
A	▨	S	▨	M	▨	I
C	H	A	R	I	O	T
T	▨	K	▨	L	▨	S
▨	S	A	B	E	R	▨
S	E	▨	A	▨	A	A
H	E	R	R	I	N	G
O	▨	A	G	E	▨	A
E	M	P	E	R	O	R

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

Kenmore Boot Shop
Our shoes are designed to give you the utmost comfort during your walking hour.
2870 DELAWARE AVENUE
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

LARCHMONT

Fire, Automobile, Life, Burglary
INSURANCE
WILLIAM J. W. MERRITT
OFFICE OF MERRITT ASSOCIATES, Inc.
150 Larchmont Ave., Larchmont
Telephone Larchmont 2-2800

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
CANNING SUPPLIES
PICNIC SUPPLIES
GARDEN NECESSITIES
1921 PALMER AVENUE

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

LYNBROOK

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
39 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

The Perfect Gift
A PERMANENT
Artistic Beauty Culture at the
POWDER BOX BEAUTY SHOP
298 MERRICK ROAD LYN. 1523

Summer Handbags
Large Selection
Walter S. Miller Jr.
61 Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK, N. Y.

Repair **RADIO** Service
M. W. OBERMILLER
Lynbrook 8899 230 Union Ave.

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED. GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Distinctive
COATS SUITS
and GOWNS
Reasonably priced.
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

VISIT
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
175 Gramatan Avenue

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884 Fa 4-3948 NE 2-1412

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

NEWBURGH

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Up-to-the-minute fashions for the woman and the junior miss, in
- DRESSES
- SUITS
- SPORTSWEAR
- HOSIERY
- CORSETS
- ACCESSORIES

Corsets fitted by experts
No charge for alteration
530 Main Street at Division

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
420 MAIN STREET

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Leaf's
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle
(Free Parking Opposite)

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

JANE BATES JONES
Fine Millinery
736 Flatbush Avenue
Brooklyn
BU. 2-3827

IT'S "ZERO HOUR" ON THE HOME FRONT, TOO!
Goldman's Yarn Shop
4417 13th Avenue

Borough of Manhattan
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

WARTIME "TOPS"
Laundering & Dry Cleaning
BLUE POINT LAUNDRY
Blue Point 420, Center Moriches 56

PELHAM

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
120 8th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1954

PORT CHESTER

Neilsen's
ICE CREAM and FRESH FRUIT SHERBET
173 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER (Continued)

Kauri Waterproof Enamel

All colors—dries in about 3 hours
Small size .23 Pint 65
½ Pint . . .35 Quart . . 1.20
FRANK L. ROCKEY
128-130 No. Main Street

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's
Mid-Summer Clearance Sales Start Wednesday, July 5th
Hundreds of wonderful clearance values—look for them in every department and on every floor.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Choose Your Summer Wardrobe at *"The Home of Good Clothes"*
Tropical Worsteds, Palm Beaches Gabardines, Sportswear
M. Shwartz & Co.

Painting Paperhanging Contractor
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfuly Given

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

Tempting Warm Weather Suggestions
Cakes Pies
Cookies Pastries
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET PHONE 3503

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of S and W *Self Service* FINE FOODS *Free Delivery*

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

ARTHUR HANKINSON
South Ave. at Academy St.
Where service is a pleasure

SWISS PASTRY SHOP
QUALITY SERVICE
542 Main Street
Phone 814
Prop.
Alfred C. Hechler

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153. 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0039

JAHN'S
SODA *LUNCHEON*
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstering Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

Virginia 9-1426 Established 1910
C. FRANCIS JOHANSEN
SKILLFUL
WATCH, CLOCK and JEWELRY REPAIRING
104-40 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y.

JOHN J. JOHNSTON CO.
Established 1903
Roofing—Rock Wool Insulations
Quiet May Oil Burners
Virginia 7-4200 111-08 Jamaica Ave.

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Stone 2863. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7384

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Beck
CLEANERS · DYERS · FURRIERS
Cash and Carry Stores
TITUS AVE.—at COOPER
PARK AVE.—at OXFORD
UNIVERSITY AVE.—at CULVER
MONROE AVE.—at ELMWOOD
RIDGE RD. W.—at DEWEY

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
COAL—COKE—OIL
LUMBER—TRIM
99 Dewey Avenue Glen 350

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7009

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 1.05
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

YEAR 'ROUND COMFORT
That's yours with fireproof Eagle Insulation Plus Fuel Savings Up to 40%. Summer 15 Degrees Cooler
INSULATE NOW PAY NOV. 1
Free Estimates Hillside 3100-J
L. F. WARNER, Representing
LAUB ELEC. CORP. Stone 104
TIMKIN OIL BURNERS

FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Has The Buys In
REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Bldg.
Rochester Main 5580

REPAIRS to All Makes FURNACES
Furnaces for essential replacement
SCHAFER HEATING CO.
384-386 South Avenue Stone 3308

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 3762. Hours: 9 to 1 daily exc. Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

For FLOWERS Call
TEL. R.V.C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

RYE

MAMARONECK
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2226—Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

GARTH SHOE REPAIRING
All repairs Zippers fixed
We specialize in making shoes longer and wider
69 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY

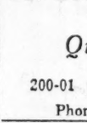
THE EARL CO.
5th WAR LOAN
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
128 JAY STREET

Creamier and Richer . . .
that's AMSTERDAM DAIRY Homogenized Vitamin D Milk. Change to this better milk today. Call Amsterdam Dairy—6-2351.

Barneys
for RECORDS
COLUMBIA and DECCA


Walk-Over Shoes
For Women $6.95 and up
For Men $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street, Phone 4-7791

Our Summer Collection of Coats, Suits, Millinery and Sportswear is Complete
THE IMPERIAL
325 State Street

ST. ALBANS

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Benj. Moore's Paints
Gifts • Housewares • Toys
LAurelton 8-3403 • 201-14 Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I.

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called for and Delivered

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 5-8884 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Come to Our Store for
Kem-Tone
Miracle Wall Finish
Sherwin-Williams Co.
STATE TOWER BUILDING

Harold's Beauty Salon
808 KEITH BUILDING PHONE 2-5026

FLOWERS
Telephone 2-8137

FREDERICK W. BULTMANN
University Block 124 E. Washington St.

TAYLOR'S
RED & WHITE
FOODS
4720 South Salina Street
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FRESH AND FROSTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Independently Owned and Operated
OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVES.

THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S Warren St-509 N. Salina St.
325 S. Salina St.-Syracuse, N.Y.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

TARRYTOWN

'blue coal'
Hi HEAT PREMIUM FUEL Oil
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

TROY

STANLEY'S DEPT. STORE
Troy's Busiest Department Store
Corner State and Third

WHITE PLAY SAND
Clean, dry sand in 100-pound paper bags $1.10
A real treat for the children
GRIMM — Troy, N. Y.
Modern Building Materials

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts
Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

THE BOSTON STORE
Liquidates Fur Stock of Manufacturers' Fine Furs
Beginning July 12th
Furs $20, $40, $60

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
INCORPORATED
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Wheel Alignment
Brake Service
Motor Rebuilding
LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
50 Bank Street Tel. W. P. 3308

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Certified Cold Storage for Furs
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal Wood Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

YE SWAP SHOPPE
We buy and swap used tools. We put them into hands of defense workers. You'll be surprised at their surrender value.
PICKARD HARDWARE, Inc.
143-5 East Post Road White Plains 2299

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

YONKERS

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
SINCE 1899
COAL — OIL
BURNER SERVICE
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 Main Street Yonkers 5-4900

Daily Features Page

and Wisdom and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Facts and Figures

THE BRITISH NAVY, TOGETHER WITH THE RAF, HAS SUNK MORE THAN SIX MILLION TONS OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING

IT'S A FACT
INDIA HAS THE LARGEST SINGLE STEEL PLANT IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE
IN THE TROPICS JAPANESE SOLDIERS WEAR RUBBER-SOLED CANVAS BOOTS WITH A DIVISION BETWEEN THE BIG TOE AND THE OTHERS
K. PARRIS
THE SUEZ CANAL HAS NO LOCKS.

Stamp Notes

(AP Features)

Photographs of the new set of four stamps issued by the Polish government-in-exile to commemorate the part played by Polish troops in the Allied victory at Cassino, Italy, have reached this country ahead of the stamps themselves and reveal that the new set consists of surcharges of four values of its 1941 set. The new issue was announced in this column recently.

The surcharges reduce the original value of each of the four issues and include the inscription "Monte Cassino 18. V. 1944." The Standard Catalogue numbers of surcharged stamps and their new values are: 3k5, two Polish privates crouching behind a machine gun, 45 groszy; 3k6, a medium sized tank, 55-g; 3k7, a Wellington bomber and three Hurricane fighter planes, 80-g, and 3K8, the Polish submarine "Orzel," 1.20 zloty.

* * *

Covers received from Lisbon, Portugal, bear a heretofore unreported stamp, which, according to its inscription, commemorates a 1944 philatelic exposition. The design apparently is that of a mounted courier and is reminiscent of this country's 1940 Pony Express Rider commemorative. Two values, a 1 escudo red and a 175-e deep blue, have been received thus far, and it is not known whether additional values exist.

* * *

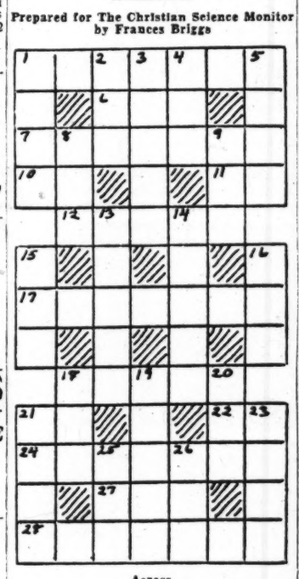
The Netherlands government-in-exile has prepared a set of nine stamps for use in Holland immediately after its liberation, according to the Netherlands Information Bureau. The bureau said the stamp would be valid for use aboard Netherlands' naval units until then. Values of the set are 1½, 2½, 3, 5, 7½, 10, 12½, 20 and 30 cents. Designs include the Queen Wilhelmina's portrait on the 30c, the Netherlands cruiser De Ruyter on the 20c and a soldier, a ship and a pilot on the 7½, 10 and 12½ values respectively.

OPA Puzzle Answers

1. Ethiopia
2. Popular
3. Copal
4. Opiate
5. Conspirator
6. Ophelia
7. Episcopal
8. Appropriate
9. Incorporated
10. Copenhagen

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What was middle name of Oliver Holmes, American author?
6—Salem is capital of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
7—Jessica elopes with whom in "Merchant of Venice"?
10—Musical note.
11—Upon.
12—What Shakespearean character has a kind of slipper named after him?
17—What was chief vehicle of the ancients?
18—What is an arm akin to the sword?
21—Symbol for selenium is what?
22—What is a river of Latvia, Europe?
24—What is most abundant fish in Northern European seas?
27—To grow old.
28—The fictional Brutus Jones makes himself what?

Down
1—What creature is lassoed by Peter in Prokofieff's musical fairy tale?
2—What is a maritime country of Europe (abbr.)?
3—Eugene Aram had what?
4—Even (poetic).
5—What animal was sent out of town with the unicorn?
8—Rowing implement.
9—What was destination of 1 Down after his capture?
13—What is Japan's largest city?
14—What was Zola's first name?
15—Theaplans do what?
16—Possessive pronoun.
18—To observe.
19—Anna Christie lives with her father on what vessel?
20—Went swiftly.
21—Largest family mentioned by Mother Goose lived in what?
23—The agalloch is also called what?
25—What is a skein of yarn containing about 120 yards?
26—Suffix.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

It's the Army!

The new recruit had to admit for the second day running that he had forgotten his gas-mask.

"Well, you'd better wear it for the rest of the day," the sergeant-major said grimly. "Perhaps that will make you remember it."

The following morning the sergeant-major stopped the recruit and asked sternly:

"Did I see you talking to the colonel yesterday wearing your gas-mask?"

"Yes, sir," said the recruit.

"And what did he say?"

"He said, 'Good morning, sergeant-major'!" was the reply.—Answers.

No Wasted Time

From the source of all Scotch stories comes this one:

A commercial traveler (salesman if you must) got held up in the Orkney Islands on account of bad storms and sent a telegram to his firm in Aberdeen saying: "Marooned by storm. Wire instructions."

It was a canny reply that came back: "Start summer vacation as from yesterday."

Brevities

One might think that even the most credulous Japs would wonder now and then why their great naval victories keep getting nearer and nearer home.—Ryan in Boston Herald.

The landing of French troops on Elba has set many tongues to wagging. One rumor is that accommodations are being prepared there for another distinguished visitor.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"When he said he brought the seeds all the way from New Guinea, I thought he was kidding!"

Today's Quotation

. . . If the pilot slumber at the helm,
The very wind that wafts us towards the port
May dash us on the shelves.—SCOTT

It's an OPA Puzzle!

All of the words corresponding to the following definitions contain the familiar letters "O" "P" and "A" as indicated. The idea is for you to fill in the missing letters of each word. Give yourself 2 points for each right answer.

1. Abyssinia ——O—P—A
2. Much liked —O—P—A—
3. A resin —O—P—A—
4. A narcotic O—P—A—
5. A plotter —O—P—A—
6. A character in "Hamlet" O—P—A
7. Pertaining to a bishop —O—P—A
8. Fitting —O—P—A—
9. Formed into one organization —O—P—A—
10. Capital of Denmark —O—P—A—

Answers Appear Elsewhere on Page.

Daily Anecdote

Real Wealth

Discoursing on man's unseemly struggle for gain, Socrates once said, "Could I climb to the highest place in Athens, I would lift up my voice and proclaim: 'Fellow citizens, why do ye turn and scrape every stone to gather wealth, and take so little care of your children, to whom one day you must relinquish it all?'"

Four Coats

A mature Angora rabbit, clipped four times in a year, yields about 12 ounces of fine soft warm wool annually.

'California—Here I Come'

Fort McClellan, Ala.

It was a black day for one soldier at this United States Army camp when his wallet containing $67 disappeared. He had been planning to go home on furlough.

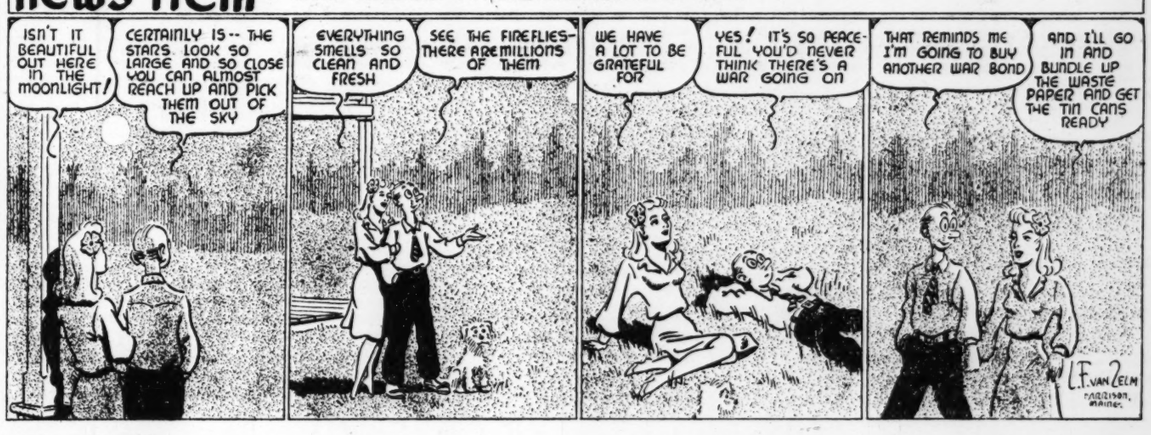
"Chief," so the boys called him because of his Indian parentage, lived on a reservation in Death Valley, California. He hadn't been home in many months. It's expensive to travel from Alabama to the West Coast, especially to a private first class who does janitor details and has little opportunity to put away extra change.

So when the company learned that Chief had lost his wallet, they knew how he felt. Home looks the same, whether it's a Park Avenue penthouse or a tepee, and Chief was not going to get home. His things had all been packed for several days, and he had described in detail what he would do when he got there.

That noon in the mess hall, the mess sergeant made a simple announcement to the effect that one man in the company had lost a sizable sum of money and that, as a result, any men who wished to drop a nickel or a dime in a pool would be given the opportunity right after chow. The men understood.

Within an hour, the dimes and quarters—yes, and a few dollar bills—piled up until there was $72.30 for Chief, and with a war-whoop he was once again set for his California furlough.

NEWS ITEM— 'THANK GOODNESS IT'S STILL BEAUTIFUL IN THE U.S.A!'


ISN'T IT BEAUTIFUL OUT HERE IN THE MOONLIGHT!
CERTAINLY IS-- THE STARS LOOK SO LARGE AND SO CLOSE YOU CAN ALMOST REACH UP AND PICK THEM OUT OF THE SKY
EVERYTHING SMELLS SO CLEAN AND FRESH
SEE THE FIREFLIES-- THERE ARE MILLIONS OF THEM
WE HAVE A LOT TO BE GRATEFUL FOR
YES! IT'S SO PEACEFUL YOU'D NEVER THINK THERE'S A WAR GOING ON
THAT REMINDS ME I'M GOING TO BUY ANOTHER WAR BOND
AND I'LL GO IN AND BUNDLE UP THE WASTE PAPER AND GET THE TIN CANS READY
L.F. VAN ZELM

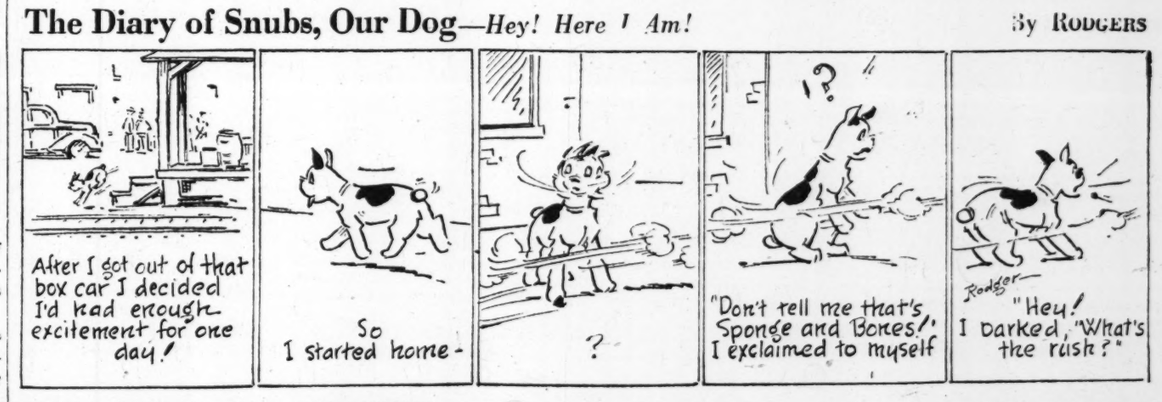
The Taffles—*Childish Canine*

By PALMER

GOODBYE, SUDS— DON'T YOU GET INTO ANY MISCHIEF TODAY!
SO LONG, SUDS— DON'T GO CHEWING ANYTHING UP TODAY!
SUDS-YOU'RE BEING KEPT INDOORS BECAUSE IT'S RAINING OUTSIDE. NOW BE ON YOUR GOOD BEHAVIOR AND STAY OUT OF THAT GARBAGE CAN!
I DO WISH THEY'D STOP TREATING ME AS A CHILD!
NOW LET ME SEE— WHERE DO I START?
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! Here I Am!*

By RODGERS


After I got out of that box car I decided I'd had enough excitement for one day!
So I started home-
?
!?
"Don't tell me that's Sponge and Bones!" I exclaimed to myself
Rodgers
"Hey! I barked, "What's the rush?"

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Indelible Impression*

By THE HAGERS

WHAT'S COOKING, WADDLES?
I'M CHANGING MY TYPEWRITER RIBBON.
I'LL HANDLE THIS END WHILE YOU UNWIND THE SPOOL.
THERE MUST BE A SIMPLER WAY TO DO THIS.
I DOUBT IT!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

London Front

The men, women and children of London have suffered about half as many casualties from enemy action since the invasion of Normandy as have the American armies which stormed the beaches and the forts of Cherbourg.

Yet Prime Minister Churchill's report on the damage done by pilotless planes must be profoundly disheartening to the German people who have been told that this "secret weapon" was leaving London in ruins. Actually the casualties are running well below the worst months of the air blitz of 1940-41. London stood stanchly then and her people now appear angered rather than dismayed.

British-American policy still is to aim at military targets. Although many German civilians are killed in the process, the Allies are not using bombs as a terror weapon. So far their leaders are resisting the demands that the Germans be paid back ten to one, or that the Allies issue warnings to specific towns and then wipe them out if the Nazis keep on with their blind bombing. The Allies have the power to do this, but we are glad they have not.

We trust better ways will be found to blunt and destroy this devilish development of the robot. Meanwhile, Americans will wish to give all honor and aid to the gallant folk who have seen more than 10,000 fellow citizens killed or wounded in three weeks. For the civilian population of a great city to go on about their daily work under this kind of bombardment requires something of the disciplined valor we expect of soldiers.

The courage with which Britain stood alone between June, 1940, and June, 1941, did much to win American sympathy and support. Today as Allies —indeed, some Americans have been among the London victims of the inhuman "doodlebugs"—the sense of comradeship is even closer. New knowledge of what English civilians are "taking" should redouble American appreciation for their stanchness and American efforts to send the men and materials which will help end the Nazi dream of terroristic conquest.

Light on a Hill

Experiments at Wellesley in use of a college campus to develop a summer center of adult education and recreation, where there can be clear thinking on current problems and where special skills can be learned or "refreshed," are well worth the attention they are getting.

For a dozen years the Summer Institute for Social Progress has brought together at Wellesley a cross-section of the whole American community, so that each round-table discussion has become in effect a public opinion poll. But that isn't all. The great thing is that antagonisms between representatives of different age, wage, racial, religious, and sectional groups, evident at the beginning, are replaced, before the end, by mutual understanding of varying viewpoints, and often by warm friendship. It is definite proof of what can be expected when similar techniques are applied to national and international misunderstandings.

With this example before it, Wellesley College this summer has launched three projects of its own: a Work Reconstruction School, a School of Community Affairs, and a School of Techniques.

As one European refugee said almost reverently, "How truly American this all is! This free air! This free talking about everything! And this freedom to play in the midst of considering serious problems. Here you already have what most of the world is struggling for!"

A Lamp Unto Their Feet

"I wish you would send the Bible as soon as you can," reads a letter from an American soldier in Italy. "You have no idea what it means to us out here."

Yes, we have an idea, soldier. So does your War Department, which orders a New Testament packed in every liferaft. And the Navy, too. Over 40,000 went into boats and rafts of ships and aircraft last year.

The armed forces received 48,193 Bibles and 1,820,733 Testaments from the American Bible Society alone. But still there weren't enough.

Thousands of Allied prisoners speaking half a dozen tongues need them, as well as the boys in action. Camp welfare activities, the Red Cross, the American Bible Society, and organizations that furnish Bibles deserve support. Lads who ask for the Book should get it.

Pacific War

One of the most interesting portions of Secretary Forrestal's latest summary of the Pacific war—which included announcement of the sinking of 17 enemy ships by submarines—has to do with Japan's dependence on imports. At least a third of all Japan's wartime consumption must come from overseas.

And the story does not end there, for this quantitative one-third includes many strategic items, iron, oil, even food, that are essential if Japan is to continue to fight. Of course, these things can be stockpiled, as they probably were before the war, but Mr. Forrestal speaks of evidences of shortages appearing in the field.

Japan's sea lines to her booty in the stolen Indies and Malaya are truly lifelines. These lines are under some stricture now from American and British submarines. From one-third to one-half of all Japan's vast prewar merchant marine now lies on the bottom.

The new bases on Biak and, soon, on Saipan do not, it is true, quite permit severance of those sea lines with land-based airplanes. But the march of the Navy to new bases accelerates. Soon the wings of Allied planes will darken the South China coastal waters and the blockade of Japan will tighten.

Japan then will face an extremely difficult supply problem, with its army engaged with Allied troops on the China mainland, far from home.

The Danes Waited

From the first days of the Nazi occupation of their country the Danes have been treating their oppressors as a temporary inconvenience, and thereby expressing pointedly what the average Dane thought of the New Order's chances of lasting a "thousand years." The Danes may have obeyed orders, but not as if the orders came from human beings. The Nazis must have surmised that discreet silences and punctilious behavior were camouflage for trouble preparing.

This week news from Stockholm reported that a general strike by the Danes in Copenhagen has wrested significant concessions from the Nazi overlords, even a promise to withdraw the Schalburg Corps, counter-sabotage agency, at a time when evidence of sabotage and Underground activities seem actually on the increase. Moscow says the man who was responsible for reprisals against the Czechs after the Heydrich assassination is now assigned to Copenhagen. But in any event, the Nazi pledge to exact no reprisals for the Copenhagen disorders, to lift the curfew soon and to accede to other demands shows that the Danes have organized a troublesome resistance.

Apparently this has not been accomplished without Nazi knowledge. The "gentle" treatment prescribed by Berlin for Denmark in the early days of the occupation has since been reinforced by more typical Nazi techniques. These, however, seem no more successful with Danes than the courtesies of tyranny were. The Danes have been waiting, and not in vain.

And Now the Blueberries!

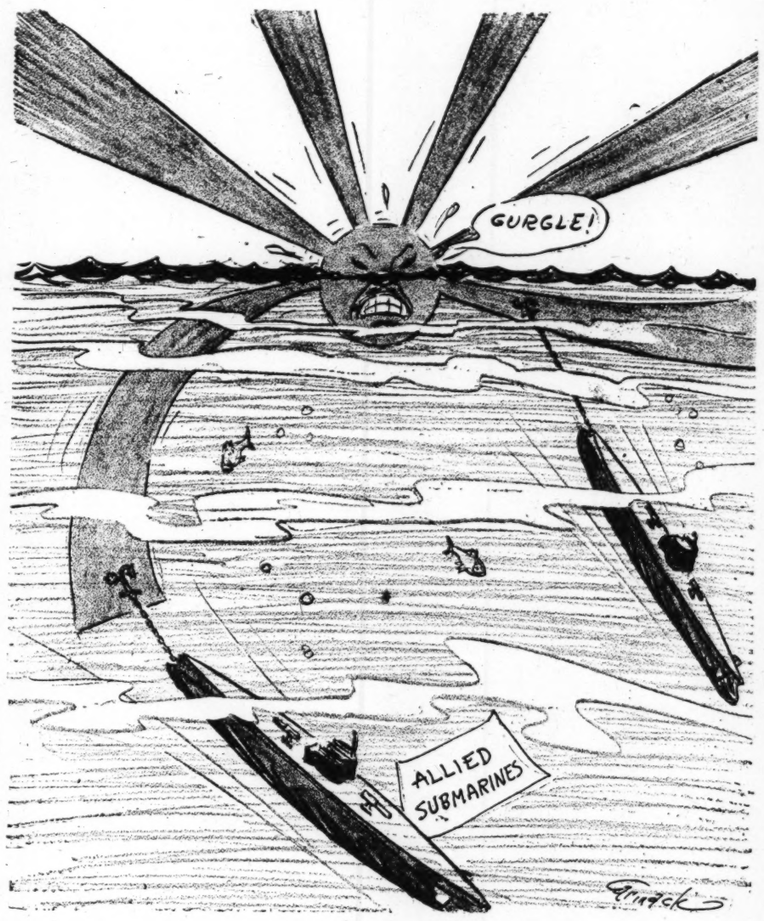
It is regrettable that some insensitive persons still believe blueberry and huckleberry to be synonymous. On the whole, the adult education movement has made progress, and the majority now know that blueberries have many tiny seeds, while the huckleberry has a few nutlets. The next important phase of the campaign will be the general dissemination of the knowledge that the flavor of high-bush blueberries is superior to the low-bush type.

Doubtless there will be some who will cling with time-cemented loyalty to the low bush, just as there are those who will not eat maple sirup on fried ham. But the high-bush blueberry—its proponents contend—has that extra quality, that intangible but definitely superior flavor. This may be due to the location where it grows.

Low-bush berries are found in dry, light-soiled or rocky areas. The high-bush blueberry, in most instances, favors a moist home. New England is famous for its swamps where the bush grows to heights of eight and ten feet. Nurtured in such an environment, it is not difficult to understand the extra juiciness and subtle nuances of flavor claimed for it.

Of course, the cultivated high-bush berries have won a deserved place. The housewife can spot them by their size and pale blue color. We are told that only a few who know insist on the wild high-bush variety. But once you have experimented, their partisans assure us, no other kind will entirely satisfy.

Feeling the Undertow



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Over a Million Are Back

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Announcement by the Office of War Information that returned veterans of this war are entering industry at the rate of 70,000 per month reveals an opportunity for employers to aid them in resuming their former places in the community. Jobs seem to be little enough compensation for what they have done, yet they give the man a chance to earn a living, and also make him feel useful. What the ex-service man seems to need most of all is consideration, kindness, patience, and a sense of freedom from worry. But he also needs activity—for the average veteran experiences quite a letdown after he returns to civilian life.

One returning veteran, upon entering a new job, was given the kindest consideration possible. Trust and encouragement were shown when they were most needed. He was given a job which did not have too much responsibility and this fact left him free from worry over details. If all men were treated thus, there would be no problem of serious rehabilitation. Once a veteran becomes adjusted to the routine of civilian life, he is usually far more reliable than ever before, because of the excellent training he has received in the service.

Veterans must be buoyed up by the hope of usefulness. They must know that their country and community need them. They faced much when they went into the service. Now they face a great deal when going back into civilian life. These returning men were toughened through rigorous training; they were made to understand what was expected of them. These men must be just as carefully prepared for the next battle—the effort to make a place for themselves in the world they left.

DAN MCAULIFFE

Boston

"Dictatorship"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of your contributors says "the physical seizure of Montgomery Ward and forcible ouster of its chairman from the premises by direct order of the President, marks the official start of dictatorship in the United States." It really began much farther back than that.

"In 1933, Congress passed its first blank check bill, handing over to the President $3,300,000,000 to be spent as he chose. When it did that, something which nobody bargained for happened in this country. After that, instead of appealing to Congress for an appropriation, the Congressman and Senator had to go with his hat in his hand to get his share of public funds from the President. Overnight, that measure put Congress into the hands of the President."

This quotation is taken from "As We Go Marching" by John T. Flynn. That was the beginning of dictatorship in this country.

(MRS.) EMMA L. KIPLINGER

Columbus, Ohio

New Deal Defended

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter writer recently criticized the New Deal and predicted its relegation to limbo of forgotten things. Such a view needs enlightenment. I list a few of the New Deal's numerous reforms:

Saved the banks, guaranteed bank deposits, fought the slums, improved Wall Street's honesty, overcame the Dust Bowl, stopped wholesale farm foreclosures, Federal crop insurance, brought electricity to millions of farms, radically reduced soil erosion, doubled farm income, reduced evil of farm tenantry, reforested the nation, helped labor secure its rights, greatly reduced unemployment, gave underprivileged youth vocational training, built TVA with its 21 dams, built Grand Coulee and many other dams, radically reduced electric rates, enlightened treatment of Indians, HOLC saved 3,000,000 homes from foreclosure, and FHA helped millions to become home owners.

The first few years, a reactionary Supreme Court nullified much New Deal effort. A combination of reactionary Democrats and Republicans have since taken over that job, but in spite of opposition by powerful vested interests, this philosophy of helping those who need help has made steady progress. Instead of being forgotten, the New Deal will grow and expand regardless of who may be our next President. The political party that destroys New Deal accomplishments will promptly be repudiated by the common people.

J. A. PHILLIPS

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

The Liquor Situation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How can good citizens any longer put up with the liquor situation?

(1) Our military leaders say that liquor is, at most, not necessary. (2) Medical men agree that alcohol, taken internally, in any but very small doses, is detrimental to health. It is no longer used in routine medical practice. (3) Yale has a well-established department whose function is to try to find solutions for the problems created by alcohol. (4) Europe and Asia need American grain for food.

In the face of all this, our Government deliberately releases grain to be made into alcoholic drinks.

M. GOODNOW

Boston

Juvenile Deliquency's Causes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

John Delay, probation officer of the District Court of Cambridge, is reported in recent news as saying that, with one minor exception, there is no connection between the increase of juvenile delinquency and the sale of liquors, and that the majority of cases of juvenile delinquency arises from "broken homes and parental neglect of children."

One may ask, What is a prime cause of such broken homes and neglect? Here are a few answers to this question:

"Drunkenness, misery, broken homes are increasing to an alarming extent. . . . We are fighting for the children." (Father M. F. Flynn, of Saint Thomas Aquinas Church, Jamaica Plain, Mass., Jan. 23, 1935.)

"The records of the court show an increase of drunkenness among women to the extent of 200 per cent since repeal." (January, 1939, report of Cambridge Youth Commission to Mayor Lyons of Cambridge.)

Judge J. T. Zottoli, Associate Justice of Boston Municipal Court, says, "Sixty-seven per cent of juvenile offenders come from broken homes, caused in 50 per cent of the cases by alcoholism."

"The mounting number of cases of acute alcoholism among minors is startling evidence that not only do too many retailers sell doubtful wares, but they sell to any buyer." (Mida's Criterion, liquor journal, February, 1940.)

"Alcoholic liquor is responsible for 20 to 30 per cent of all the cases that come into the Boys' Court." (Judge J. M. Braude, Chicago Boys' Court.)

Dr. W. A. Sturges, executive director, Distilled Spirits Institute, says, "The complaints I have had . . . seem to center around what the public sees by way of behavior of the retail outlets. . . . I have complaints all the time of children's cocktail parties."

And "Modern Brewer" for January, 1939, frankly declares: "We are gradually lowering the moral standard of youth and the women. . . . The contacts—whether the women be of high moral standards or hangers-on—cannot be differentiated after they become intoxicated. . . . There seems to be something about alcohol that sets its problems aside as unique and vicious."

Wollaston, Mass. H. J. MAINWARING

"Calloused Hands"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In replying to the letter of June 12, titled "Calloused Hands," may I say that this country could not have grown so great unless our women were the highest in civilization.

It is deplorably true that a minority of citizens, not of the soil of America, abuse the freedom our glorious Constitution gives us, but these offenders are not all women. No other country has produced women with higher ideals than the American woman.

San Francisco (MRS.) MINA HENRY

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Why Dewey Was Not a Candidate

An Intimate Message From Albany, N. Y.

By Roscoe Drummond

ALBANY, JULY 6

The principal reasons why Gov. Thomas E. Dewey never publicly avowed his candidacy for the Presidential nomination can now be told.

They concern both practical politics and practical statesmanship, and which factors were foremost will not be known until Mr. Dewey himself makes them known—if he is ever disposed to do so.

It was always obvious that Governor Dewey wanted the nomination and would accept the nomination—as dispatches in The Christian Science Monitor reported authoritatively as early as last mid-January. Such a desire does discredit to no American, and it is accurate to say in retrospect, as it was accurate to say at the time, that the Governor was persuaded that the best way to get the nomination was not to seek it. He did not seek it. His friends sought it for him—with his knowledge, his approval, his encouragement, and his guidance.

But the reasons for his "non-candidacy" do not end there. They went beyond practical politics. They reached to practical statesmanship as well. Mr. Dewey was looking ahead, quite a way ahead. He was concerned with the conditions which, in his judgment, would make him a more effective nominee and a more successful President.

There will be some who will argue that this was just window-dressing, just rationalizing, just fine words to give tone to shrewd politics. I would not assume to attempt to settle this argument, but for myself I know that the evidence is very substantial that Mr. Dewey was deeply concerned with the problems he would have to face from within his party as nominee, and, both within and outside the party, as President. I discussed these matters at length with him months ago and there can be no doubt that he had pondered them at length and that he had reached definite conclusions about them.

His reasoning, I believe, can be faithfully reflected as follows: Governor Dewey contended that the accumulation of unprecedented and unresolved problems which will confront the next President of the United States will be such that he could not begin to cope with them unless he could have the freedom and independence which would be his by getting the nomination without a serious contest and without commitments.

He felt—and still feels—that in the coming critical years he, as President, would have to draw on the best qualified men in the country, regardless of party, to give him an Administration capable of solving them, and that he would need substantial latitude in crossing partisan lines in the selection of his assistants.

Such a President in such times, in Mr. Dewey's view, would need more than freedom; he would need a special sort of courage —courage to be unpopular, to ignore partisanship, to ignore personal friendships.

It does not seem at all unreasonable and startling to Governor Dewey to believe that a Republican President would have to be free enough and broad enough to avail himself of the services of Franklin D. Roosevelt in order that his prestige and influence may be utilized by the Nation in world affairs.

Mr. Dewey figured that a candidate who had himself to scramble for the nomination and risk obligations which would circumscribe his future acts would be grievously handicapped in the campaign and probably a failure in office.

In his own appraisal of the future, Mr. Dewey reached the realistic conclusion that it was entirely probable that, in order to perform the task which he foresaw as necessary, the next President would very likely be a one-term President, that his Administration would have to be unpopular to succeed, and that in order to succeed he would have to go into office with his entire party behind him.

It is evident that Mr. Dewey enters upon his campaign singularly free of commitments, inside or outside his party.

There is no evidence that Mr. Dewey departed from his position up to the time of his nomination and there is no evidence that the zealous New Yorkers who were all along promoting his draft went so far as to make any promises of future reward. It will be honestly held by some that he would not have been moved by these large considerations if he had felt that he could have gained the nomination only by fighting for it, but whether these motives were dominant or incidental, there can be no doubt that unusual freedom and unusual political independence have come to Governor Dewey as by-products of his uncontested nomination.

How he will use this freedom and independence remains to be unfolded.

Rural Fourth: Mauve Decade

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

According to what they say, the Fourth of July used to be a nice time around here, but it's kind of petered out; and to show what they mean they relate an occasion of about 60 years ago when they blew up Henry Leech. It appears there was some justification for picking on Henry, who is remembered as a sanctimonious old-time villain whose pockets jingled with the money of widows and orphans, but who sang loudly in the choir on Sunday. He could be expected to swindle the unwary and show pious astonishment when accused of it.

His place was just down the road here, and because he dealt in horses he had a tight wall around the barnyard and the field by the lane. One could see him within his barnyard almost any evening teaching balky horses to trot, and run-away horses to stand, and odds and ends of horses to do whatever would make them salable. If you walked up to the wall openly, and Henry saw you coming, you would hear him saying, "Gently, now, my pretty girl; gently, now, my sweet darling; easy, now, my apple pie." But if you sneaked up on your hands and knees, and he didn't know you were there, he employed a method more forthright.

So one year a feud broke out betwixt Henry and the younger set just prior to the Fourth of July. It progressed favorably, and Henry at last offered ten dollars to anyone who would inform him who punched out a light of glass in his parlor. Shortly a high board fence near the depot carried a few random details about Henry's behavior, morals, character, habits, and personal appearance. Anyway, one thing led to another until the boys decided to blow him up.

The scheme was well planned. Each boy was to ride on his bicycle to the appointed place, and as a diversion tactic they were to light a firecracker apiece and toss it on Henry's lawn. In the meantime, a bomb was to be placed in the high stone wall around his barnyard, and touched off as a finale. The bomb was made from a length of three-inch pipe, a fuse inserted, the whole thing filled with gunpowder.

The firecrackers were the old-time type about a foot long, which would fill a dooryard full of paper, leave a pall of smoke over the countryside for a few days, and loosen clapboards in the vicinity.

The unpredictable was Henry. Henry suspected he might be singled out for attention on the night before the Fourth, so he had his horse hitched in a buggy inside the barn, and was sitting in the seat expectantly. He heard scufflings outside, and whisperings, and just as the firecrackers were hitting the ground his hired man swung open the big doors and out drove Henry to see what he could catch.

The horse, therefore, charged out into the volley, and witnesses said he appeared to shy. They also said he ran about eighteen miles around and around the barnyard. This amused the witnesses, and instead of clapping themselves on their wheels and departing, according to plan, they lingered and roundly cheered Mr. Leech on his horsemanship. The bomb went off and greatly astonished everyone.

Then they got on their bicycles and when they appeared from out the explosion it was interesting to see their knees going up and down past their ears, a spirited manipulation caused somewhat by the appearance immediately behind them of Mr. Leech's horse and buggy, and through force of circumstances Mr. Leech himself, who was having an awful time to keep his hat on.

The boys went home, Mr. Leech went for a ride, and the excitement subsided except for the occasional thud throughout the night of falling rocks. Mr. Leech, when he returned, hunted up the local constable, who was amazed to hear of the matter. He said he heard the noise, but hadn't imagined it was a Fourth of July trick. He said he thought it was the end of the world, and they were starting with Higgins's Corner.

No doubt things have petered out now. It was just down the road a piece, and I can show you the hole in the fence now.

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